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THE FIRST^c
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
FAMILY ASSOCIATION

AND
SECOND REUNION
OF THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY

HELD IN
BOSTON, OCT. 17, 1893.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY
SANFORD H. DUDLEY
ALBION M. DUDLEY
DUDLEY R. CHILD
Publication Committee.

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THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.
1894.

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RUINS OF DUDLEY CASTLE,

STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Showing that portion erected A. D. 700, as well as later additions. This is the oldest ruin of a Castle now standing in England.

Copyrighted October, 1893, by the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association.

The Proceedings.

The first annual meeting of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, and second reunion of the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, was held at The Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, with weather conditions as perfect as those which attended the re-union of the preceding year. Some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen being present, the meeting was called to order, at two o'clock P. M., by President Sanford H. Dudley, of Cambridge. The Secretary read the call for the meeting, and the record of the last meeting, which was approved.

Following is the call :

THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, September 16, 1893.

The Annual Meeting of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, October seventeenth, at 2 o'clock, at the Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. At this meeting the final steps will be taken for the incorporation of the Association under the laws of Massachusetts. The interests of the Association will be fully discussed, particularly the erection of a suitable memorial to Governor Thomas Dudley. Members are notified that the Annual Dues, one dollar, are payable to the Treasurer on Oct. 17.

It will be observed that membership in the Association includes, not only the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, but their *husbands* or their *wives* as well; and the payment of three dollars, without further formality, includes initiation fee and membership for one year. It is suggested that as many as possible among the descendants become members of the Association before the time of meeting in order to become *charter members* of the newly incorporated body. Please fill out and cut off the attached application blank and send to the Secretary.

Following the business meeting, a banquet will be held as at the re-union of last fall. The price of tickets will be two dollars and fifty cents for each person. Please order tickets as early as possible, sending to the Treasurer the request blanks given below. Seats at the table will be taken at 5.30 P. M.

The Board of Directors at a recent meeting unanimously voted to invite the descendants of Francis Dudley who settled at Concord, Mass., about 1637, and of William Dudley who settled at Guilford, Conn., about the same time, to be present and participate in the social gathering. The Association proposes to erect a memorial to Governor Thomas Dudley and it is not considered proper to ask those not descended from him to share in that expense. Therefore the membership is limited. At the same time it is desired to keep in touch with the other Dudleys and to bring about a general interest in the family name and history.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent persons who themselves bear, or whose ancestors have borne, the Dudley name. Final notice of the hour of meeting and banquet, speakers and topics, and other details will be issued later.

In accordance with Article XI of the Constitution, the following Amendments are proposed :—

Article VII. Add "Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and a smaller number may adjourn from time to time."

Article V. Add "The President shall appoint, six weeks before the annual meeting, a Nominating Committee to consist of nine members of the Association, who shall nominate to the annual meeting, a list of officers for the ensuing year."

Article VI. Treasurer. Strike out words "Board of Directors" and substitute "President and Secretary."

Article IX. Substitute "All moneys belonging to the Association shall be deposited, invested, and expended as the Board of Directors may order."

Respectfully,

SANFORD H. DUDLEY,

DUDLEY R. CHILD,

President.

Secretary.

Next in order was the Secretary's Report as follows :

Secretary's Report.

TO THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I have the honor of presenting to you the first annual report as your Secretary. The events of the first Reunion have already been placed before you in detail in the "Official Report" of that occasion, which was prepared and published by the special committee as instructed by the Association and by the Board of Directors. Of the three hundred copies issued nearly two-thirds have been sold, and the sale of the remainder will somewhat more than repay the cost. The book has been taken by some public libraries and by a number of genealogical and historical societies.

Your Board of Directors have held four meetings during the year and have kept the interests and objects of the Association in steady advance. The records, papers, and funds transferred to the Association by the "Executive Committee," which organized the first reunion, were accepted by the Board, and the cash balance is kept intact pending action in regard to the tomb and memorial. A special committee on the matter of Gov. Dudley's tomb find that the status of the old city burying-grounds is quite uncertain, and that there is no authority in whose hands a fund may be placed for the care of the tomb at Roxbury.

The office of Historian not having been accepted by Mr. Dean Dudley who was elected thereto, it was considered best to leave the place vacant until the Association should meet again. Some matters which would have been presented by the Historian are therefore included in this report. A committee of the Board have been considering suggestions and plans for a memorial to Gov. Thomas Dudley and will report to this meeting. It has been con-

sidered advisable to incorporate the Association, thus ensuring its standing and permanence, and action will be taken according to notice already given.

Owing to changes in the preliminary draft of the constitution, a clause was left whose reading prevented the use of the funds for current expenses. The resulting deficiency was met by the generous contributions of certain members of the Association.

Under the Historian's heading I will refer to the members of the family whose deaths have come to my notice. We lose from this cause one member of the Association, Theodore Mitchell Koues, descended through Rev. Samuel Dudley, born in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 31st, 1811, and died in New York City, May 24th, 1893. Present at the meeting of a year ago, he was one of the first to be enrolled as a member.

Harry Clay Dudley of Buffalo, N. Y., descended through Rev. Samuel Dudley, born June 9, 1832, died June 29, 1893. He was deeply interested in our family history and genealogy and would have been present at the gathering last fall had his health permitted. Among the "Memorials" exhibited then were several finely colored coats-of-arms and genealogical tables which he had prepared.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Young of Medford, Mass., descended through Gov. Joseph Dudley, born Dec., 1804, died Aug., 1893, aged 88 years and 8 months. Several of the exhibits of last year were sent through her.

John C. Dudley, descended through Gov. Joseph Dudley, born in Penobscot County, Maine, in 1814, died in Minneapolis, Minn., April 18, 1893. He was extensively interested in the lumber industries of the Northwest.

It is undoubtedly felt by all that we have much in common with our numerous "cousins" who are Dudleys or of Dudley descent through other lines than that of Gov. Thomas, notably that of Francis of Concord, Mass., of

William of Guilford, Conn., the New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky branches. It may well be our aim to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and sympathy which were so clearly shown in the first reunion. It will be of great assistance to the Historian and Secretary if the members will send to them, items of family news which might otherwise escape their notice.

Respectfully submitted,
DUDLEY R. CHILD, Secretary.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

The accounts of the Treasurer were audited by a committee consisting of Mr. J. B. Moors, of Boston, Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, of Dorchester, Mr. H. F. Harris, of Worcester, who reported them correct in all particulars.

Following is the

Treasurer's Report.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, TREASURER.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY
ASSOCIATION.

DR.

| | |
|--|----------|
| To Amt. rec'd from committee that organized first reunion. | \$203 55 |
| To Amt. rec'd for membership fees. | 249 00 |
| To Loan from L. E. and S. H. Dudley. | 100 00 |
| To Loan from J. B. Moors. | 16 50 |
| To Special contributions for expenses. | 46 00 |
| To Contribution for care of tomb. | 3 00 |
| To Contribution for Memorial Fund | 2 00 |
| To Amt. rec'd from sale of proceedings of first reunion. | 129 00 |
| To Amt. rec'd from sale of dinner tickets. | 142 50 |
| To Amt. rec'd for annual dues | 10 00 |

\$901 55

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| By Amt. paid for printing, postage and incidental expenses. . . . | \$189 74 | |
| By Amt. paid for engraving. . . . | 6 50 | |
| By Amt. paid for printing proceedings of last reunion. | 100 00 | |
| By Cash in Franklin Savings Bank. . . . | 386 55 | |
| By Cash on hand. | 218 76 | |
| | <hr/> | \$901 55 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were considered and adopted with the exception of the amendment to Article V, which was rejected.

The Treasurer reported progress in his plan for a collection of photographs of members of the family and their ancestors and exhibited a number of pictures which had been received.

Miss Sarah L. Bailey, of Andover, presented through Dr. A. M. Dudley, of Salem, photographs of her residence, which was formerly occupied by Gov. Bradstreet and his wife, Anne Dudley. The President explained to the meeting, the steps to be taken for the incorporation of the Association under the laws of Massachusetts, and read the following "agreement of association," which document had received a sufficient number of the signatures of members of the Association and would be presented to the Commissioner of Corporations :

Agreement of Association.

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do, by this agreement, associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and fifteenth chapter of the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

The name by which the corporation shall be known is
THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

The purpose for which the Corporation is constituted is to promote acquaintance and good-fellowship among the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the founders of New England; to create and promote sentiments of respect, love and regard for him, his achievements and his honored memory; to investigate and study his life and achievements and the lives and careers of distinguished men and women among his posterity; to establish appropriate and fitting memorials and monuments to his name and memory; to take and insure the taking of appropriate and fitting measures for the protection of his burial place; and finally, to knit together in closer bonds of unity and respect, the living descendants of Governor Dudley; to promote love of country and an interest in its history and progress.

The place within which the Corporation is established or located is the city of Boston, within said Commonwealth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this sixth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| SANFORD H. DUDLEY, | HENRY F. HARRIS, |
| DUDLEY R. CHILD, | EDWIN C. DUDLEY, |
| L. EDWIN DUDLEY, | MRS. CYRUS K. BABB, |
| J. B. MOORS, | MRS. SARAH E. JELLISON, |
| ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON, | ALFRED E. P. ROCKWELL, |
| DAN'L DUDLEY GILBERT, | CHAS. F. DUDLEY, |
| ALBION MANLEY DUDLEY, | WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, |
| WARREN P. DUDLEY, | THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET, |
| CHAS. E. WIGGIN, | DUDLEY TALBOT, |
| JULIA C. CLARKE, | AUGUSTINE JONES, |
| FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, | H. E. HENSHAW, |
| JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, | MARY E. BRIGHAM, |
| GEORGE ELLSWORTH KOUES, | JENNIE BUTLER DUDLEY, |

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| LOUISE WINTHROP KEQUES, | H. MELVILLE TAYLOR, |
| CHAS. DUDLEY LEWIS, | ELIZABETH V. TAYLOR, |
| GEORGE A. DUDLEY, | LAURA A. CAMPBELL, |
| MRS. HELEN KOUES REYNOLDS, | FRANK DUDLEY, |
| LOUISE BOGERT REYNOLDS, | MARGARET THOMPSON DUDLEY, |
| MARY LESLIE JOHNSON, | FREDERIC COLE DUDLEY, |
| HENRY WATSON DUDLEY, | ELIAS DUDLEY FREEMAN, |
| MRS. CLARA A. WARREN, | GEO. DUDLEY MASON, |
| MRS. MARY R. MIXTER, | WOODBURY G. LANGDON, |
| THOMAS J. BRADSTREET, | RICHARD M. JONES, |
| MAURICE P. WHITE, | CHARLES A. SHELDON, |
| LAURA B. WHITE, | JAS. F. DUDLEY, |
| HENRY COLE QUINBY, | ROBERT T. BABSON, |
| ARTHUR LATHAM BAKER, | CAROLINE A. KENNARD. |

The proper proceedings for organization as a corporation were then instituted.

Mr. Dudley R. Child of Boston was elected clerk and sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of that office. The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED OCT. 25, 1892.

INCORPORATED DEC. 30, 1893.

NAME.

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

PURPOSE.

ARTICLE II. The purpose of this Association is to promote acquaintance and good-fellowship among the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the founders of New England; to create and promote sentiments of respect, love and regard, for him, his achievements and his honored memory; to investigate and study his life and achievements, and the lives and careers of distinguished men and women among his posterity; to establish appropriate and fitting memorials and monuments to

his name and memory ; to take and insure the taking of appropriate and fitting measures for the protection of his burial place ; and finally to knit together in closer bonds of unity and respect, the living descendants of Governor Dudley, to promote love of country and an interest in its history and progress.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE III. Any descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, or the husband or wife of such descendant, may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution and By-Laws and paying an initiation fee of Three Dollars and otherwise complying with the terms and conditions hereof, upon proposal of any member and recommendation of the Board of Directors ; and upon like recommendation any person may be dropped from membership by the Association.

OFFICERS.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, ten vice-presidents, ten directors, a treasurer, a secretary, a historian, and such committees of the Association as may from time to time be constituted.

ELECTIONS AND TERM OF OFFICE.

ARTICLE V. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the third Tuesday of October in each year, at which time the officers of the Association shall be chosen. They shall hold office till the next annual meeting or until others shall be chosen in their stead. Such elections shall be by ballot.

DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VI. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and in his absence the senior vice-president who happens to be present. The Board of Directors shall consist of the president, the several vice-presidents, the directors, the treasurer, secretary, and historian, and five persons, and the records at any meeting of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum thereof.

TREASURER.

The treasurer shall receive, hold and disburse, all the moneys of the Association, and shall give such bond as by vote of the Board of Directors shall be required of him. He shall from time to time render an account of the moneys received and disbursed, both to the Board of Directors and to the Association,

and make report to the Association at the annual meeting, which, upon examination and approval by an auditing committee, appointed for that purpose by the president, shall, if found correct, be accepted and allowed. All bills and charges paid by him shall first receive the approval of the President and Secretary.

SECRETARY.

The secretary shall have charge of the books, papers, and records of the Association, saving and excepting those pertaining to the duties of the treasurer, and, as to those, the treasurer shall have charge thereof.

HISTORIAN.

The historian shall from time to time inform the Association of such facts, worthy of note or mention, relative to Governor Thomas Dudley and any of his posterity as he shall discover, and give such assistance as he can to members of the Association who may desire to investigate any such facts. In the absence of any special committee appointed for the purpose, he shall take note of the death of any member, and at the next meeting report thereon, with a brief and appropriate eulogy of the deceased.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE VII. In addition to the annual meeting of the Association, other meetings shall be held at such times and places as the Board of Directors shall appoint, or as they may be instructed by vote of the Association, or upon the written request of any ten members of the Association. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

ANNUAL DUES.

ARTICLE VIII. Each member shall, in addition to the initiation fee before provided, pay each year *thereafter*, the sum of one dollar.

FINANCES.

ARTICLE IX. All money belonging to the Association shall be deposited, invested, and expended as the Board of Directors may order.

CHANGE OF BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE X. These by-laws may be changed at any meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting ; provided that printed notice of the meeting and the proposed amendment has been mailed to each member, not less than three weeks prior to the meeting.

A nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Henry W. Dudley, of Abington, chairman, Henry Williams, of Boston, Chas. D. Lewis, of Framingham, Wm. H. Dudley, of Whitman, and Franklin S. Williams, of Boston, having presented a list of officers, these officers were duly elected.

List of Officers.

OF THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

1893—1894.

President, SANFORD H. DUDLEY, 95 Milk Street, Boston.

Vice-Presidents, HENRY F. HARRIS, Worcester, Mass.

JAS. HENRY WIGGIN, Boston.

DR. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON, Boston.

GILMAN H. TUCKER, New York.

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN, Portland, Me.

JAS. F. DUDLEY, Hartford, Conn.

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR, Denver, Colorado.

RICHARD M. JONES, Philadelphia.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, New York.

CHAS. A. SHELDON, New Haven, Conn.

Secretary, DUDLEY R. CHILD, 30 High Street, Boston.

Treasurer, L. EDWIN DUDLEY, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Historian, MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KEQUES,
153 West 70th St., New York.

Directors, CHAS. E. WIGGIN, Boston.

WARREN P. DUDLEY, Boston.

JOSEPH B. MOORS, Boston.

ROBT. T. BABSON, Boston.

MISS JULIA C. CLARKE, Boston.

MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, Dorchester.

DR. DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT, Dorchester.

DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY, Salem.

AUGUSTINE JONES, Providence, R. I.

FRANK DUDLEY, Portland, Me.

The preliminary proceedings for incorporating the Association having been completed, the meeting was adjourned, and was then immediately called to order again as a meeting of the former voluntary association. At this latter meeting all moneys, records, documents, and other possessions of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association were transferred to the Association as incorporated. The meeting then adjourned until after the banquet.

The Reception and Banquet.

The large gathering which now filled the rooms, devoted itself to social intercourse and the making and renewing of acquaintance, with the very efficient aid of the Reception Committee. An object of general interest was a finely carved powder horn sent for the occasion from Warsaw, N. Y., by its owner, Mr. Harwood A. Dudley. It bore the inscriptions "Made by David Hoar, Cambridge," and "Given to Stephen Dudley by his brother Joseph, who died in his Majesty's service in the 16th year of his age, 1758." The horn was carried in the "French and Indian Wars." At six o'clock the company passed into the dining-hall and were seated at the tables.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| DR. A. M. DUDLEY, <i>Chairman</i> , | . | . | Salem, Mass. |
| HOWLAND DUDLEY, | . | . | Cambridge, Mass. |
| FRANCIS J. MOORS, | . | . | Boston, Mass. |
| EDWARD H. WHITMAN, | . | . | Boston, Mass. |
| MISS LAURA HOWLAND DUDLEY, | . | . | Cambridge Mass. |
| MISS JENNIE BUTLER DUDLEY, | . | . | Salem, Mass. |
| MISS MARY L. JOHNSON, | . | . | Jamaica Plain, Mass. |
| MISS LOUISE B. REYNOLDS, | . | . | Lancaster, Pa. |
| WALTER BROWNELL TUFTS, | . | . | New York. |
| HENRY COLE QUIMBY, | . | . | Lakeport, N. H. |

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENT AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING AND REUNION.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, | Dorchester, | Mass. |
| MRS. ALETHEA H. BUFFUM, | Franklin Park, | " |
| MRS. CYRUS K. BABE, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. CATHERINE A. DUDLEY BRAMBLE, | New London, | Conn. |
| ARTHUR LATHAM BAKER, | Rochester, | N. Y. |
| MRS. MARY E. BRIGHAM, | Lexington, | Mass. |
| THOMAS THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET, | Thomaston, | Conn. |
| MRS. DUDLEY BRADSTREET, | " | " |
| THOMAS J. BRADSTREET, | " | " |
| ALICE E. BRADSTREET, | " | " |
| EDWARD T. BRADSTREET, | " | " |
| ALBERT PORTER BRADSTREET, | " | " |
| DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, | Boston, | Mass. |
| C. H. CAMPBELL, | Watertown, | " |
| MRS. LAURA A. CAMPBELL, | " | " |
| MRS. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE, | Needham, | " |
| GEO. KULM CLARKE, | " | " |
| HENRY WATSON DUDLEY, | Abington, | " |
| ALBION M. DUDLEY, | Salem, | " |
| CHAS. F. DUDLEY, | Abington, | " |
| CHARLES DUDLEY, | " | " |
| GEO. E. DUDLEY, | Biddeford, | Me. |
| MRS. GEO. E. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| MISS ISABEL I. DUDLEY, | Cambridge, | Mass. |
| EDWIN C. DUDLEY, | Augusta, | Me. |
| CHAS. H. DUDLEY, | Woburn, | Mass. |
| MRS. CHAS. H. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| FRANK DUDLEY, | Portland, | Me. |
| MRS. MARGARET T. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| SANFORD H. DUDLEY, | Cambridge, | Mass. |
| MRS. SANFORD H. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| SAMUEL DUDLEY, | Lexington, | " |
| MRS. MARY E. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| L. EDWIN DUDLEY, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. L. EDWIN DUDLEY, | " | " |

| | | |
|---|----------------|-------|
| HOWLAND DUDLEY, | Cambridge, | Mass. |
| MISS LAURA HOWLAND DUDLEY, | " | " |
| FRED C. DUDLEY, | Portland, | Me. |
| GEO. A. DUDLEY, | Boston, | Mass. |
| MISS JENNIE BUTLER DUDLEY, | Salem, | " |
| WARREN P. DUDLEY, | Cambridge, | " |
| MRS. ELIZABETH PRENTISS DUDLEY, | " | " |
| MISS MARY ELIZABETH DUDLEY, | " | " |
| MISS ELLA S. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| GEORGIE E. DUDLEY, | " | " |
| ISABEL I. DUDLEY, | Auburndale, | " |
| MRS. ELLA DUDLEY DAVIS, | Dorchester, | " |
| ELIAS DUDLEY FREEMAN, | Yarmouth, | Me. |
| MRS. GEORGIE NORMAN FREEMAN, | " | " |
| E. J. D. FENNO, | Milton, | Mass. |
| MRS. E. J. D. FENNO, | " | " |
| JERE PIERCE FENNO, | " | " |
| MRS. MARY BRADSTREET FRENCH, | " | " |
| MRS. J. R. BRADSTREET FRENCH, | New Haven, | Conn. |
| MRS. HELEN DUDLEY GOODWIN, | Milton, | Mass. |
| DR. DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT, | Dorchester, | " |
| MRS. AMELIA A. GILBERT, | " | " |
| MISS MARY STEWART GILBERT, | " | " |
| COL. JOS. W. GELRAY, U. S. A., | Boston, | " |
| MISS HARRIET E. HENSHAW, | Leicester, | " |
| JOHN M. HOWLAND, | Cambridge, | " |
| E. S. HOWES, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. ORINDA DUDLEY HORN BROOKE, | Newton, | " |
| DUDLEY HORN BROOKE, | " | " |
| HENRY F. HARRIS, | Worcester, | " |
| MRS. HENRY F. HARRIS, | " | " |
| MRS. HAY, | Belmont, | " |
| MRS. SARAH E. JELLISON, | Biddeford, | Me. |
| AUGUSTINE JONES, | Providence, | R. I. |
| WILLIAM A. JONES, | " | " |
| HENRY WELD JOHNSON, | Jamaica Plain, | Mass. |
| MISS MARY LESLIE JOHNSON, | " | " |
| MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KEQUES, | New York, | N. Y. |

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| GEORGE ELLSWORTH KOUES, | Elizabeth, | N. J. |
| MRS. CAROLINE A. KENNARD, | Brookline, | Mass. |
| MRS. CHARLES L. LANE, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. ANNIE DUDLEY BRADSTREET LEMMON, | " | " |
| CHARLES DUDLEY LEWIS, | So. Framingham, | " |
| MRS. CHARLES DUDLEY LEWIS, | " | " |
| GEO. DUDLEY MASON, | " | " |
| MRS. GEO. DUDLEY MASON, | " | " |
| JOSEPH B. MOORS, | Boston, | " |
| MRS. MARY R. MIXTER, | " | " |
| MISS JESSE PARSONS, | Toronto, | Ont. |
| HENRY COLE QUINBY, | Lakeport, | N. H. |
| MRS. HELEN KOUES REYNOLDS, | Lancaster, | Pa. |
| MISS LOUISE B. REYNOLDS, | " | " |
| DUDLEY ROBERTS, | Waltham, | Mass. |
| MRS. ANNIE DUDLEY ROBERTS, | Auburndale, | " |
| ALFRED E. P. ROCKWELL, | Harriman, | Tenn. |
| DUDLEY B. SEAVER, | Malden, | Mass. |
| MRS. JOHN STAPLES, | " | " |
| MRS. A. E. DUDLEY STEVENS, | " | " |
| MRS. CLARA E. STEARNS, | Somerville, | " |
| J. WATSON TAYLOR, | Cambridge, | " |
| MRS. J. WATSON TAYLOR, | " | " |
| J. WATSON TAYLOR, JR., | " | " |
| MRS. E. R. TAYLOR, | " | " |
| MISS ELIZABETH V. TAYLOR, | " | " |
| H. MELVILLE TAYLOR, | " | " |
| MRS. TRACY B. WARREN, | Bridgeport, | Conn. |
| MAURICE P. WHITE, | Boston, | Mass. |
| MRS. MAURICE P. WHITE, | " | " |
| MISS LAURA BRADSTREET WHITE, | " | " |
| MRS. ELIZABETH B. WILLIS, | Somerville, | " |
| CHAS. E. WIGGIN, JR., | Boston, | " |
| MRS. CHAS. E. WIGGIN, JR., | " | " |
| ALBERT H. WIGGIN, | " | " |
| MRS. A. H. WIGGIN, | " | " |
| JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, | Roxbury, | " |

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| MRS. J. H. WIGGIN, | . . . | Roxbury, | Mass. |
| ARTHUR M. WIGGIN, | . . . | " | " |
| LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, | . . . | " | " |

GUESTS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| NATHAN A. M. DUDLEY, | . . . | Roxbury, | " |
| COL. AND BREVET BRIG. GEN., U. S. A. | | | |
| MRS. N. A. M. DUDLEY, | . . . | Roxbury, | Mass. |
| REV. JULIUS H. WARD, | . . . | Boston, | Mass. |
| MRS. J. H. WARD, | . . . | " | " |
| ELIOT LORD, | . . . | " | " |

At six o'clock the assembled kinsfolk and guests were conducted, under the guidance of the Reception Committee, to the spacious dining hall and seated at the sumptuously spread tables. After a divine blessing had been invoked by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, the company proceeded to discuss the following

MENU.

Blue-Points, Half Shell.

Consommé Brunoise, aux Pates. Puree Palestine.

Boiled English Turbot, Sauce Crevette.

Cucumbers. Tomatoes. Potatoes Hollandaise.

Fillet of Beef á la Jardiniere.

Roast Turkey, Cranberry sauce.

Marrow Squash. Potatoes au Gratin. String Beans.

Roman Punch.

Sweetbreads en Caisse, Parisienne.

Stuffed Green Peppers, á la Fabert.

Pineapple Fritters, au Curacoa.

Macaroon Pudding.

Macedoine Jelly.

Neapolitan Ice Cream.

Fancy Water Ices.

Assorted Cakes.

Bananas.

Apples.

Pears.

Grapes.

Cheese.

Crackers.

Olives.

Coffee.

Presentation of a Gavel to the President.

At half past seven o'clock, President Dudley called the gathering to order.

At this point in the proceedings, Mr. L. Edwin Dudley, Treasurer of the Association, arose and said :

“Mr. President will you kindly permit me to interrupt your proceedings for a moment for a special purpose? I believe that when you have listened to the very brief remarks which I shall make, you, and all assembled, will pardon me the interruption.

A lady here present, too modest to speak for herself, has asked me to present you this gavel on her behalf. (Here Mr. Dudley exhibited the gavel.) This modest lady and kinswoman, Mrs. Catharine A. Dudley Bramble of New London, Conn., born a Dudley, although receiving her name because of her descent from William Dudley of Guilford, Conn., still a kinswoman of ours and a descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley having equal rights here with any of us, by reason of the inter-marriage of one of her paternal ancestors with a descendant of the puritan governor, whose memory we revere and cherish and whose deeds we meet to honor.

This lady has requested me to present to you, in her behalf, this gavel made from the wood taken from the old Winthrop House in New London, which was pulled down a few years since to make room for the erection of the beautiful school building which now stands upon its site.

The following is a description of the house, which Mrs. Bramble has furnished me for this Association :

THE HISTORIC WINTHROP HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The house from which the wood was procured to make this gavel, was commonly termed the “Winthrop House”

by the people of New London. It was a very grand house after the Colonial style of architecture, with a wide hall running through the center, a wide stairway, large rooms on each side of the hall, and open tiled fire-places. A wide piazza ran the length of the building in front, with Corinthian pillars. This house, together with the land on which it stood, was purchased by the city in 1892, for a school site ; the house has been taken down, a handsome school building now filling its place.

Perhaps the history of the "Winthrop House" can better be told in the words of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., of Boston, who says : "Our family papers show this house to have been built by my great grandfather, John Still Winthrop, 1751-2. Peters in his history of Connecticut speaks of it in 1787 as 'the best house in the province.' My great grandfather died in it in 1776, and the house was sold by my greatuncle, Francis Bayard Winthrop, about 1800. Not far from it stood several other Winthrop houses, one of them built by Governor John Winthrop, Jr., about 1651, another built by Governor Fitz-John Winthrop, a third by the latter's brother, General Wait Winthrop."

John Still Winthrop referred to in the above account, the owner of this last "Winthrop House," was the son of John Winthrop and *Anne Dudley*, who was a daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, and grand-daughter of Thomas Dudley, the first Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts.

The land upon which this building stood, together with Fishers Island, was obtained by John Winthrop, Jr., the first Governor of Connecticut, under the Charter about 1640 to 1644, who was the paternal great grandfather of the John Still Winthrop, the owner of this historic house.

Mr. President, the gavel is the emblem of authority ; with it the presiding officer enforces, not his will, but the will of the assembly over which he presides. It has happened often that presiding officers have attempted to use

the authority of the positions they have held to enforce their own will in opposition to the will of the body which has placed them in power and invested them with authority. Unfaithful presiding officers have not infrequently used the gavel, the recognized emblem of their authority, to enforce their own will instead of the will of the assembly. I hope and believe, that the president of this association, whether it be yourself, Mr. President, or another, will always use this gavel to enforce the will of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association; that its reverberations when coming in contact with wood or marble will never emphasize a wish of the presiding officer to carry a measure to which the majority of the Association is opposed. I also hope that it will never be used to secure the rejection of any measure which embodies the will of the Association.

With full faith and confidence that you will always use this gavel for the good of this Association, and with the hope that your successors will always do the same, I present it to you in the name of, and on behalf of, our kinswoman and friend, Mrs. Catherine A. Dudley Bramble, of New London, Conn.

So long as the solid oak of which this gavel is made shall endure, as it has already endured many hundreds of years, may The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association endure. Let it continue to perpetuate the noble deeds of those who have gone to their rest, and continue from generation to generation to inspire all who descend from the good old puritan governor to noble ives and brave deeds. May all who shall sit in future meetings in which this gavel is used feel inspired to love and defend the government which our forefathers founded. The house builded by a Winthrop and a Dudley will always be precious in New England. This gavel made from the wood of such a house can never be other than a sacred relic to all true patriots and something more to those who have the blood of those noble men and women in their veins.

Remarks of the President in Reply.

Mr. Treasurer:

I heartily thank you in behalf of the Association for this beautiful gift. Its history is most interesting. This gavel means much to us, both for its history and the associations that cluster around it. I only regret that I cannot adequately address myself to the sentiments you express. This oaken gavel may well remind us of the strength and sturdiness and genuineness of character belonging to our great ancestor; and its finish and polish well recall the refinement and delicacy of character belonging to his friend and compeer, the first Governor. And thus, at our gatherings, it shall ever remind us of Dudley and of Winthrop.

Mr. J. B. Moors, chairman of the Memorial Committee, submitted the following

Report of Memorial Committee.

I suppose the committee having in charge a memorial for Gov. Thomas Dudley are hardly ready to make a final report. It is a subject that needs to be carefully considered. There have been more suggestions than any other to the committee in favor of a building to be erected within the grounds of Harvard University. It seems to be fitting that a memorial to his memory be erected in connection with Harvard College. He was one of its founders, and his sons were among its earliest students. Still, as I have said, this is a subject that needs to be carefully considered. I suppose that the times are at present hardly such as to warrant us undertaking such a work. Public affairs are in a condition to render it well nigh impossible to raise a considerable amount of money. I suppose the Sherman Act will need to be repealed before this can be done, or any other plan can be successful.

The committee, I feel sure, are however agreed that no time should be lost to the end that a carefully prepared memoir of the Governor should be published; one that shall be written by a competent pen after a full, careful and impartial investigation of all the facts.

With this in view, I have seen several persons and other members of the committee have seen others, who have from time to time written upon subjects appertaining to our early colonial history. For various reasons, generally that they were already engaged in other literary work, they were unable to undertake what was required of them. Upon consulting with Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, they suggested that if Mr. Bayard Tuckerman could be induced to undertake the work, he would be well fitted in all respects to do it. Mr. Tuckerman is a young man who has already written several works. His Lafayette I am now reading with much interest. He has also written a life of William Jay and Peter Stuyvesant. I have in my hand a copy of his life of William Jay which I have looked over, as has the President of our Association, and we find that it is well written and the story of Mr. Jay's life is very interestingly told.

I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Tuckerman, and he suggests that a book somewhat like his life of William Jay or perhaps a somewhat larger volume, say, 250 pages, would be what we should need. Mr. Tuckerman is a man of considerable means and is led to write from his love of literary work rather than for its pecuniary profit. I find that a book like this containing four or five steel plates taken from original portraits, etc., and published in Houghton, Mifflin & Co., or Dodd, Mead & Co.'s best style could be had, limiting it to an edition of 550 volumes for \$1500. This would allow us to place 50 volumes with historical societies and such libraries as authors use, and it is fair to consider that the work would in the future be the standard authority in all matters relating to Gov. Dudley.

I would move that a committee of five be appointed by the chair at his leisure to take charge of this subject, and that the secretary be requested for convenience sake to obtain as many subscriptions as possible from the present gathering toward the 500 remaining volumes at \$3.00 each. I feel that such a volume would be one that we should all feel pleased and proud to own.

The report was accepted and the President instructed to appoint the Committee of five as recommended, who were to plan as well for the erection of some suitable memorial to Gov. Thomas Dudley. A subscription paper was passed among the audience and more than fifty subscriptions were obtained. Messrs. Sanford H. Dudley, Albion M. Dudley, and Dudley R. Child were appointed as a Publication Committee and authorized to prepare and publish an account of these proceedings.

President's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, kinsfolk all:

I will not waste words in bidding you welcome to these sumptuous tables and to this happy occasion. You are welcome, you know you are welcome, and it is your own feast and festive occasion to which you are come.

The glorious Reunion of last year was but the forerunner of this and of others to come as the years go by. We shall pass away but we will leave to our children, who shall more than fill our places, to take up the custom we here establish, and carry it on from year to year so long as our name shall last and our ancestor be honored among his posterity. We will not give ourselves up to mere hero worship, nor expect that our children will do so; but truth, and honor, and virtue, and patriotism, and love of

home and family, we do regard, and we will ever inculcate them in our children, hoping that they too, may catch the spark that animates us and will give generous credit therefor where credit is due. So shall the name and memory of our ancestor be kept bright, both for the deeds he did and the wise things he said, but, more than all, for the great heart and the generous and patriotic motives that stirred him to activity in behalf of the common weal. If this be ancestor worship, so let it be. We will bestow honor where honor is due, and congratulate ourselves that ancestral virtues are still honored among men.

No trend of historical discussion, except indeed so far as it shall follow the clear line of historic truth, shall swerve us from our purpose to seek the truth and to find it. The "fads" of the present, and the animosities and jealousies of the past, shall alike be treated with such little respect as they deserve, but justly and generously, and with exact discrimination. We will not jump at conclusions, nor accept unjust conclusions hastily, or without analytic and careful consideration.

Since last we met, so far as I have observed, no serious historic discussion has occurred or appeared in print which we should wish to criticise, except, perhaps, in one instance. You will remember how skilfully and with what quiet but effective sarcasm our Mr. Moors disposed of one gross blunder of a well known and popular historian, in his admirable address at the great Reunion of last year. I am not so clear that Mr. Moors ought not to be invited to deal with another blunder of another historian. Perhaps I ought not to say blunder. It is a somewhat harsh word; but there is absolutely no doubt as to its meaning, and if we are to be frank and honest in our criticism, I am sure clearness of expression is needed above all, and I will not withdraw the word. I mean blunder and I use the word as expressing exactly the meaning. In a notable address,

delivered by Mr. Charles Francis Adams last March before the Shepard Historical Society at Cambridge, he discussed the intolerance and bigotry of the Puritans; and in speaking of the apologies frequently made in their behalf on the ground that they acted up to the light and habit of their age, he says: "I find myself, though a descendant, unable to see the thing in this way. Those men were not uneducated, nor in any way lacking in perspicuity or logic. If they did not know better they had no excuse for not knowing better. They were men of mind; they were not John Wilsons or Thomas Dudleys." (a).

In the first place the argument is a clean non-sequitor, for what shall we say of the many other cases in the world's history where men of great ability and learning have done things apparently contrary to their intelligence and what might be reasonably expected of such intelligence? Sir Matthew Hale was a very wise and learned and humane judge, but in spite of his wisdom and learning and humanity he believed in witchcraft, and not only permitted a jury to convict two old women as witches on the flimsiest evidence ever submitted to a court and jury, but he afterwards let the verdict stand, put on the black cap and sentenced them to death. Lord Campbell says: "Although at the present day we regard this trial as a most lamentable exhibition of credulity and inhumanity, I do not know that it at all lowered Hale in public estimation during his own life." Of course not. It was in the intellectual and moral atmosphere of that day. And yet, this was thirty years after the date of which Mr. Adams is speaking. Yes, if Sir Matthew Hale did not know better, he had no excuse for not knowing better. That is Mr. Adams' argument. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live", saith Holy

(a). Mr. Adams has elaborated his statement in the published form of his lecture, but has not withdrawn that portion of it criticised above. See, Massachusetts, its Historians and its History, pp. 24-25.

Writ. Therefore there are witches, as the people then believed, and the godly men of that day, including Sir Matthew, also believed that when one was convicted of being a witch there should not be any question of what the sentence should be. But the argument is, that because they had no excuse for not knowing better, therefore they are censurable. Well, it has taken Mr. Adams and ourselves just about eight or nine generations to find it out, and it is just possible that some of our critics a few generations hence will censure us for some of the things we do, because, indeed, we have no excuse for not knowing better. Doubtless we shall be treated to just such criticism by some future Adams.

But I wish particularly to call attention to this new indictment, that Thomas Dudley was an uneducated man, lacking in perspicuity and logic, and that he was not a man of mind. I take the statement precisely as I find it and should consider that I did Mr. Adams an injustice to do otherwise, for if there is any one of our writers and public men who uses language unambiguously it is Mr. Adams. He usually means what he says and says what he means. His frankness and directness are unmistakable and altogether admirable. I said that this indictment was totally new. Winthrop says nothing of the sort. You will not find it in Mather, but rather the contrary; nor in Hubbard, and if it has been suggested by any other historian, it has escaped my notice. Such few literary remains of Governor Dudley as have come down to us stamp him as a man of perspicuity and logic, and we know that he was not an uneducated man. He is reputed to have had the finest and fullest library in the colony. He became one of the wealthiest men, if not the wealthiest man, of the colony, so much so as to call down upon himself the rebuke of Winthrop for his rather comfortable way of living. He was often the "power behind the throne

greater than the throne itself", when Winthrop himself, as well as others, had to yield to his strong will. Was he indeed lacking in mind? If so, it has now been discovered for the first time. It is one of those nuggets of history so constantly coming to light in this critical and iconoclastic age. But really I would like to see the authority or evidence upon which this discovery is based.

But to show you how such things may be said and believed, and then quoted again and again till they settle down into apparently unquestionable history, let me cite you a story often told and often quoted, yet bearing upon it such marks of unauthenticity and internal evidence of untrustworthiness, that one may well wonder that it was ever believed.

Winthrop says: "Some differences fell out still, now and then, between the Governour and the Deputy, which yet were soon healed." (b)

Also, "It had been ordered in court that all hands should help to the finishing of the fort at Boston, and all the towns in the bay had gone once over, and most the second time; but those of Newtown (c) being warned, the Deputy would not suffer them to come, neither did acquaint the Governour with the cause." This is Winthrop's complaint. He goes on: "The Governour, hearing of it, wrote friendly, showing that the intent of the court was," &c.

In the first place, it is inconceivable that Dudley did not know quite as well as Winthrop what the "intent" of the court was, and just as well as he of the necessity of the case.

It will doubtless be found that there was some ambiguity about the order of the court, and Winthrop was inter-

(b) See, also, Drake's account. taken from Winthrop, apparently without the slightest analysis or criticism. Drake's History of Boston, p. 164.

(c) Cambridge.

jecting into it his own thought, or else it plainly required to be done just what Dudley insisted should be done. Dudley was at Newtown (d) and personally interested in what he and his neighbors should be obliged to do. He raised the question, Which was right or wrong in his contention? Winthrop's story makes Dudley out as unreasonable. Now, was he? (See order of court, May 29 and Sept. 3, 1633.)

It is clear that there must have been something in Dudley's contention, or else Hooker, and Haynes, afterwards Governor, would not have been parties to a mere foolish and idle quibble and carried a letter to the Governor expressed, doubtless, in good, strong English, upon the injustice which Dudley undoubtedly felt was likely to be perpetrated by the Governor upon his, Dudley's, neighbors on account of the work. They were certainly men of character and moderation, and must have fallen in with Dudley's idea. This is the letter characterized by Winthrop as "full of bitterness and resolution"; and Haynes and Hooker had come to "treat" with Winthrop about the whole matter.

For some reason Winthrop then told them that it "should rest till the court."

Why so? If Winthrop's view was right, there was no need of any further action. If Dudley was right, there was need of it. Two days after the court acted, and there was no further occasion to raise any question. Apparently, then, Dudley was right as to the order of the court, while Winthrop may have been right as to the probable intent of the court. Dudley required the court to say plainly and unequivocally what should be done, and then was ready to do it.

The hog story here introduced by Winthrop into his account is almost inexplicable, except to make out of an act

(d) Cambridge.

of sheer politeness on Dudley's part a story of solemn commendation of himself by Dudley ; and Winthrop introduces the story by telling what he *had in mind* to do, though he says that Dudley had previously "desired to buy a fat hog or two of him." Now, he knew as well as anybody could that Dudley was very careful to "owe no man anything," and that there was no more chance of Dudley's accepting a gift of a hog as a peace offering, so as to be in any sense beholden for it, than of his accepting any other thing of substantial value.

Nor was Winthrop's rather clumsy method of making Haynes and Hooker "partakers with" Dudley any more successful in moving a man of such genuine independence of spirit as Dudley was ; but he was quite the equal of the Governor in politeness and courtesy, on occasion, and what was his answer therefore ? It was a very proper one and completely covered the ground : "*Your overcoming yourself hath overcome me. Mr. Haynes, Mr. Hooker and myself, do most kindly accept your good will ; but we desire, without offence, to refuse your offer, and that I may only trade with you for two hogs,*" and so, as Winthrop says, "very lovingly concluded." Winthrop's own account shows that Dudley was very polite, very direct and very frank.

But what was meant by "your overcoming yourself" ?

It may be interpreted in two ways, and note that it is Winthrop who tells the story and that it may well be accepted without reservation where it tends to bear against himself and in favor of Dudley. May it not be that Winthrop's contention as to the order of the court was untenable, that he acknowledged it, and assented to await the action of the court to be held two days later ? That yielding the point, overcoming himself, Dudley was ready to do likewise ? That he then was able to say, "*Your overcoming yourself hath overcome me*" ?

Can there be a second and reasonable interpretation?

Where is the full text of that letter of Dudley's to Winthrop? Why has it not been preserved with the mass of other letters which Winthrop was so careful to keep? The letter itself, containing Dudley's own language, stating his resolves and his reasons therefor, would be much more satisfactory than Winthrop's mere statement or inference of Dudley's error upon a clearly disputed question, and particularly whether the letter contained the rancorous tone attributed to it by Winthrop, such that he would not keep "such an occasion of provocation" with him.

It is very clear from this episode, as told by Winthrop himself, that Dudley was very ready to meet him half way and more too in the righting of any misunderstanding, and that that was precisely the thing he did according to Winthrop's own story.

Note, therefore, the pith and substance of the whole story: (1) Dudley declining to do a certain thing, according to his interpretation of the action of the court; (2) Winthrop, claiming, "showing", as he puts it, that the "intent" of the court was something else, Winthrop's letter as well as Dudley's having disappeared, and suggesting that it could be settled by the court which would meet two days later, Dudley accepts it at once, without the slightest reluctance and with the utmost good nature, declining the pig, with extreme politeness, which the young governor had thought to give him as a peace offering and thus to win him over to his way of thinking, which he could not do by sound argument.

One can imagine the scene. Winthrop, a man of forty-five years, thus dealing with Dudley, a man of affairs and great experience, as Winthrop well knew, and eleven years his senior. It seems, according to Winthrop's story, that Dudley had previously sought to purchase a couple of fat hogs of him. It does not appear from the story why Winthrop

had not yet sold them to him. Winthrop was a man of much astuteness and must be assumed to know Dudley's character well. He must have known that, on a question of principle, Dudley was no more to be moved by the gift of a fat hog as an act of good will than if it had been offered as a bribe. He was equally impervious to both on a matter of principle. It was clearly an act of simplicity, and it is very difficult to decide whether Dudley personally looked upon it with the greater amusement or contempt. His outward treatment of the matter was eminently polite, for the governor says so.

And this is the story, Winthrop being the only authority for it, that is so often quoted to prove the magnanimity of the governor and the churlishness of the deputy, or his "hoggishness", as Drake puts it. It is quoted without the slightest consideration or discrimination by all the writers, and the self laudation of the only diarist of that time is accepted without question. It is doubtful if there is another subject of history that is treated with so little care or searching inquiry as this, even by writers of the present. It seems to be the fashion, the style, one of the "fads" of the day, among otherwise fairly accurate and careful writers. All that is needed is to subject the ridiculous story of the diarist to a little cross-examination, and its ridiculousness is at once apparent.

I will not impose upon your patience further in illustrating some of the errors of history. I only desire to call your attention to the fact that these errors do exist, and thereby to enforce the suggestion that not only do they need correction, but that there is room for a truthful and accurate history of Dudley and his times. It must be written by a man (or woman) of learning, of capacity, of judicial fairness and generosity, but of courage and independence, and of enthusiasm in his subject. I do not hesitate to say that some one will appear who will do that

work. Somebody will be attracted to the subject and find it an historical mine worth the working. I think I shall be pardoned for saying that we have one gentleman in our membership who, if he would undertake the task, would give us a work of great acceptance, if, indeed, the taste he gave us last year of what he can do on occasion is any criterion to judge him by.

I trust that your president hereafter, whoever he shall be, or your historian, if we are able to select the man (or woman, as we have done) for the place, will, as we meet from year to year, keep you informed of the slips of the writers of the day relative to our ancestor, or any of his descendants, and never fail to challenge historical inaccuracies and have them corrected, wherever possible, so that no fair minded person shall have cause to complain of the manner in which a great historical character has been treated.

I desire now to call your attention to other themes. You already know of the purpose of our incorporation. It is to put us into a stronger attitude for accomplishing the various things we all wish to accomplish. Under an incorporation our existence, as a legal body, will be perpetual. We shall be in a position to hold property to the amount of half a million, if need be. We wish to honor our ancestor in some appropriate and notable way. We wish the world to know and to admire him for all the admirable things he did or said. We wish the world to know how much the Commonwealth, and New England, and in fact the whole country, are beholden to him as the formative spirit shaping their earlier, and so their later, destiny. We will not take away one jot or tittle of the name and fame and glory justly belonging to any other among our early heroes ; but we shall insist that that meed of praise justly belonging to Thomas Dudley shall be given to him ungrudgingly and in full measure. This is right and just, and we may well set ourselves about it. Our incorporation will enable us to do it.

For one thing, I would have a monument, standing not far from where the ashes of Thomas Dudley lie, or in some other equally proper place, grand and massive, but severely plain, and dominating all the surroundings. It should not be merely a funereal monument, but something more. In its form and mass, its position and design, it should speak to the world forever of the truth there was in the man it commemorates, his sturdy character, his inflexibility, his devotion to the common weal, his love of the right, and his unfailing devotion to duty. It should be a poem in everlasting granite, ideal but truthful, so that, when the men and women of future generations look upon it, a single glance shall suffice to tell the whole story it was meant to tell. It would tell no story of the intolerant Puritan of ancient New England mythology, but men would immediately say, as they beheld its symmetry and glorious design, "That is the great Dudley monument, commemorating a man, without whose truth, and devotion, and hope, and heroic deeds, this country might not have been or might not be"; and far up, near its summit, away from unholy hands, but looking down upon the busy world beneath and up to the sun, the source of light, facing the storms of the everlasting ages, I would put the single word, "Truth."

Nor is this all. Who shall say how much Harvard College is indebted to Thomas Dudley for its auspicious beginnings; to Joseph Dudley, his son, its protector; to Paul Dudley, his grandson, its more than benefactor? Father, son, and grandson, lent a hand when it needed help. It has now grown great and strong and famous, but it needs help today as much as ever. What better monument or memorial can we erect to the memory of Thomas Dudley, than to recognize, in some proper manner, the early solicitude of our ancestor for it? What form it shall take only time and patience and study can determine.

Our incorporation will help us do that. And so I might enumerate. We may in time have a building of our own for our own archives, for a library, for relics, etc.

But I forbear leading your minds further on that topic. We can paint the picture, but can we make the facts of hard reality look the same way?

I call your attention to another thing. This is the day of women's rights. The female lines of our lineage are very important, and many of the most famous people of the country, in literature, in art and oratory, in the professions, in fact everywhere, have taken their descent from our common ancestor through the female lines. It would be an interesting fact to know, how numerous the two lines of our lineage are comparatively. In any event, you will observe, I think, that during the past year your officials, twenty-three in number, have included only seven Dudleys. I am very sure that the Dudleys, a few of whom I see about me, are quite content to remain in the minority in official position or otherwise. It is the result we are all after, and if a Brown or a Smith shall accomplish it, I think I can say without the slightest reservation that all the Dudleys forthwith applaud the Browns and Smiths. They marry them, and they can applaud them.

I congratulate you upon your successful though brief past. It shows you that the Association is alive. It gives promise of a great future, and I bid you to look forward to it with lively and reasonable anticipation.

The President :—Ladies and Gentlemen :—First of all, before introducing the speakers of the evening, let me call attention to the acknowledgments we owe the Commonwealth. Some time ago His Excellency, the Governor, was invited to be present with us on this occasion, but he

is an exceedingly busy man and has many calls upon his time. The following letter will explain his absence.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
BOSTON, Oct. 13, 1893. }

S. H. DUDLEY, ESQ., 95 Milk St., Boston.

My Dear Sir:

I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend the Second Annual Reunion of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association on October seventeenth.

His Excellency regrets extremely to say that an official engagement long since made for that date will prevent his being present. He desires me to thank you for the kind expressions of regard contained in your letter, and to say that were he able he would enjoy most heartily accepting your pleasant hospitality.

With his best wishes for the success of the Reunion,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES WARREN,
Private Secretary.

We have with us tonight a distinguished guest, a gentleman of our own name though not of our immediate lineage, but whom as a Dudley we are proud to have with us on this occasion. For more than thirty years he was an officer in the United States Army. He fought on many a bloody field during the four years of our civil strife. I should find it difficult to enumerate the many distinguished services rendered by him to our country for which we are truly grateful, but without further words of mine I now desire to present to you our guest of the evening, General Nathan A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., of Roxbury, Mass., a man of deeds and not so much of words.

Gen. Dudley expressed great pleasure at being present and asked the audience to excuse a soldier's brevity. In the last thirty-eight years, he had been too busy in active

life in the wilds of the west and among the indians, even to cut the leaves of the volumes containing the Dudley Genealogy, for all of which he had subscribed. A descendant of Francis Dudley of Concord, Mass., he was glad to be a member of the family, and heartily congratulated the Association on its success.

The President:—It had been hoped that at this stage we should be privileged to hear from a gentleman of our lineage, now in the retirement belonging to distinguished services both to the Commonwealth and abroad. The Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, a distinguished member of the bar, formerly Attorney General of the Commonwealth, also for years in high position in the Hawaiian Islands, full of years and honors, cannot be with us tonight because of those infirmities due to advanced age, but he has honored us by sending us a letter which I will now ask his townsman, Dr. Dudley, to read.

Letter from Hon. Stephen H. Phillips.

SALEM, October 14, 1893.

Dear Sir:

I cannot attend the meeting of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association to be holden at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Tuesday, October 17, 1893, unless I feel better than I do now; but I will say what I can in a letter.

Old families of Massachusetts are closely allied by intermarriage. Yet, I only learned, about two years ago, that I was a descendant, in two lines, from Gov. Thomas Dudley. Diligent researches, by one of my family, demonstrate the direct descent of both my grandmothers from the worthy Puritan Governor; and, strangely enough, I also find that my wife can trace her descent to the same source. In the first two centuries of New England experience there was little admixture of foreign blood. The original stock, never very large, is thorough bred.

The study of family history is interesting, and, on the whole profitable. To be sure, a man should be esteemed for his own worth, rather than his ancestors'. Burns well says:—

“The rank is but the guinea's stamp.

The man's the man for a' that.”

Yet something more than personal vanity is subserved by antiquarian research, even on family lines. The early history of the Massachusetts colony abounds in personal interest. Many of its early founders were extraordinary men. The stock was very strong. I cannot therefore regard a descent from Thomas Dudley with indifference; and I am grateful for vigorous measures to preserve his memory. He was conspicuous in the early history of the colony, and contributed largely to place it on a firm foundation.

My father's mother (née Dorcas Woodbridge) was daughter of Dudley Woodbridge, of Salem, who was son of Capt. Benjamin Woodbridge, a master mariner of Newbury and Salem. Capt. B. W. was son of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, who after a rough experience in several parishes, as a Presbyterian (not a Congregational) clergyman, died in Medford, Mass., Jan. 15, 1709-10. This Benjamin Woodbridge was second son of Rev. John Woodbridge, first minister of Andover, Mass., afterwards settled for a short time in England, whence, being driven out for non-conformity, he returned to assume charge, for a brief period, of the church in Newbury, Old Town, Massachusetts, where his uncles Parker and Noyes had previously preached. This Rev. John W. was influential in church and state. He became a large landowner, and married Mercy, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. From this latter marriage have descended all the Woodbridges in Connecticut, Ohio and Michigan, many of whom have become conspicuous as doctors of divinity and friends of education. Gov. Woodbridge of Michigan, also a United States Senator, was descended from a brother of Rev. Benjamin W. and William Woodbridge, who preceded Dr. Abbott at the head of Exeter (N. H.) Academy, was descended from another brother, but they are all descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley. Rev. Benjamin W., who died at Medford in 1709-10, married the daughter of Rev. John Ward, first minister of Haverhill, Mass., who was son of Rev. Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, familiarly known in New England history as the Simple Cobbler of Agawam. Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, of Medford, had three sons and one daughter, (Elizabeth, who married Rev. John Clark, of Exeter N. H.);

Dudley who became a rich merchant in Barbadoes, conspicuous in colonial affairs; Capt. Benjamin W. (who was grandfather of my grandmother) and Rev. Samuel Woodbridge (of East Hartford, Conn.). The eldest son of Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, of Barbadoes, was killed in a broad sword duel, under the great elm tree on Boston Common, while an undergraduate in Harvard College, by Henry Phillips, a nephew of Peter Faneuil. His brother and sister remained in Barbadoes. Capt. Benjamin Woodbridge was undoubtedly attracted to the Windward W. I. Islands, by his brother's great influence at that place, for which he was largely indebted to his Dudley connection. Capt. B. W., when not at sea, spent much of his time in Salem, where he had married the daughter of Peter Osgood, an influential citizen; but he died in Newbury, in the old house which had once belonged to Rev. John Woodbridge, the husband of Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge.

My connection with the Dudley family on the other side is through my mother's family. Her mother's mother (née Margaret Appleton) married Willard Peele of Salem, (H. C. 1792.). She was grand-daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, D. D., for many years minister of the First Parish in Cambridge. Dr. A. was son of Hon. John Appleton, Judge of Probate, Essex County, and grandson of President John Rogers of Harvard College, who married the daughter of Gen'l Dennison, who had himself married Patience Dudley, a daughter of Gov. Dudley. Gen'l Dennison held many important offices in the colony, including that of Sergeant Major General, by which he was recognized as the principal military and peace officer. He was practically next the governor; and was selected, at an early day by Gov. Thomas Dudley, who for a time resided at Ipswich, the home of Gen'l Dennison. It was there that he became acquainted with the governor's daughter. Rev. John Woodbridge, as before explained, married another daughter. Gov. Bradstreet, who lived alternately at Salem and Andover, married still another. Gov. Dudley's eldest son married a daughter of Gov. Winthrop. The Dudley family thus came to be represented largely in other families, which did not bear the name of Dudley. Many of these occupied high and honorable positions and have been conspicuous for character and intelligence. The stock is very strong. Mr. Webster once said that New Hampshire was a splendid state to emigrate from. It may be assumed that the Dudley family is a good one to be descended from.

Now, who was Thomas Dudley? Antiquarians have, approximately, but not exactly, established that he was nearly of kin to the renowned Dudley family of Leicester, England, which has been largely represented in the British peerage, for good or ill, for about four centuries. A plausible case has been made out ;—but all which has been proved is that he was son of a brave Protestant Captain, of high birth, who served under the white plume of Henry of Navarre, and fell in the battle of Ivry. His sturdy protestantism was inherited by an iron moulded son, our early governor, who supplemented the enthusiasm of the Puritan, by the worldly wisdom so largely developed in the early history of Massachusetts Bay. He was governor of the colony, at recurring intervals, about 4 years. He was deputy governor much longer. He came to Massachusetts with a commission of that rank under Gov. John Winthrop, and served under that illustrious chief magistrate, during a large part of his administrations. Occasionally, there was a little chafing between them, but Winthrop's greatness is well illustrated by his thorough appreciation of Dudley's eminent services in his interest. Dudley's disposition was perhaps harsh, ungracious, not comparable with the patrician elegance and suavity of his great chief ; but in times of difficulty, more than superficial, which "tried men's souls," there was no one upon whom the great governor of the Puritan Commonwealth relied more confidently, than upon the unbending Dudley, and he always found in him a wise counsellor and a firm friend.

Sometimes, when contemplating the characters and labors of these Puritan governors, I have felt that, perhaps, distance may have lent enchantment to the view ; and that, if we could survey them in the light of present experience, their proportions might seem insignificant. I fancy such apprehensions are groundless. The greatest of them was unquestionably Winthrop ;—but men like Dudley, Leverett and Bradstreet were not of the common sort. They piloted the little company in the midst of a wilderness, while the home government was demoralized, and the most embarrassing social problems were agitated. Add to this a constant peril from savage foes, and the disturbance of witchcraft delusions and Anti-nomian controversies. It was a season of trial, but with the hour came the men. The best judgment which I can form is that all these governors, and Dudley especially, were men of a large calibre. They would not appear insignificant on a field of the largest

dimensions. Dudley was eminently a man of affairs, who had enjoyed, more than the others, a systematic business training. He was worldly-wise, thorough and exact, but neither selfish or ungenerous. On the contrary, he more than once came to the rescue of Winthrop in his private affairs; for Winthrop, if so great a man can be presumed to lack anything, perhaps lacked a little of that same worldly wisdom, of which Dudley possessed an inordinate amount. Let us therefore remember Thomas Dudley as John Winthrop's friend and steadfast ally, as the man who matured the organization of Harvard College, and assured its charter; who, in the hour of extreme peril, cherished and formulated the little colony, which has grown to be a great state, most conspicuous in a mighty nation, whose courage never failed, and whose sound sense and wise judgment were never wanting. His aspect was stern and gloomy, but there was a warm heart beneath a cold surface.

Public opinion of Gov. Thomas Dudley is unjustly embarrassed by a sad division of opinion as to Joseph Dudley, his youngest son, the son of his old age, whose career was conspicuous, though regarded, I fear, by many, as that of an unprincipled time server. This Joseph Dudley, originally enjoyed the confidence of friends of the old Charter of Massachusetts, which in the expiring days of Stuart domination Sir Edmund Andros was deputed to steal from us. A famous, or rather infamous, proceeding by *scire facias* was part of the legerdemain by which New England's enemies strove to annul a cherished franchise; and Joseph Dudley was entrusted by the colonists with an agency which many of his countrymen will always believe that he betrayed. Like Sir George Downing, who proved a genuine traitor, he is thought to have been hasty to desert a sinking ship, and to have displayed a pusillanimity which would have shocked his sturdy old father. The fact is, that with all of his father's worldly wisdom, he had nothing of his compensating conscientiousness. His course was indeed profitable to himself. He rose to high honor and place, and ultimately became a governor, with a splendid retinue, of the province which had supplanted the colony.

All this looks very badly. An answer vouchsafed is that he never flinched till the Stuart dynasty was overwhelmed, which event changed the aspect of affairs, and confounded existing relations. The cry of *sauve qui peut* had been sounded. Talleyrand would have said that his watch went faster than other peo-

ple's. The impracticability of the colonial system had become apparent. The constitutional rule of William and Mary, contrasted favorably with the wretched policy of the Stuarts. Sir William Phipps, the bluff old Down Easter, who posed as the first royal governor, was a man of sound sense and generous nature, who earned immortal honor for crushing the witchcraft delusion, by refusing in a spirit like General Jackson, to sign any more warrants;—a master stroke which consigned to oblivion a whole race of bigots, and effaced, as far as possible, a foul blot upon New England history.

When Joseph Dudley (we will not say how meanly) became confirmed in power, he remembered old friends. He cared for them almost too much. All who had intermarried with the Dudley family and their kindred, Dennisons, Bradstreets and Woodbridges were kindly considered, not only in Massachusetts, but in every part of the British realm, where he could exert an influence. Yet he was not wholly selfish. He cared for the interests of New England. He was a constant friend to Harvard College, which he guarded with a vigorous hand against repeated assaults upon religious liberty, and free inquiry. He cherished New England Institutions, habits and interests.—especially the town system of Massachusetts. He was a genuine New Englander, by instinct and education. He recoiled from sectarian bigotry and overbearing prelacy. His personal habits were good, and his social influence beneficent. But he always kept on the winning side, and would do just as much and no more for his friends and his country, as consisted with a constant regard for his own interests. His name is tainted by this badly mixed character, and brilliant talents and eminent services will never obliterate its fatal stains.

In this conflict of influences, he nevertheless approved himself an exceptional governor, industrious, intelligent, impartial, with rare administrative talents, nice discrimination and New England instincts. His son, Paul, to whom he secured an excellent European education, returned to occupy the high posts of Attorney General and Chief Justice of the Province, and achieved a distinguished reputation. Every year, students of Harvard College listen to the lectures upon his foundation, in the interests of true religion and the Protestant faith. A long line of eminent divines have attested the profitableness of such expositions.

By the wise use of power, Joseph Dudley did much to extenuate the foul means by which he is said to have acquired it. It

is hard that his sturdy old father, and his distinguished son, and the entire Dudley family should be involved in the discredit of his tortuous politics, but they cannot escape somewhat of his reputation, if they continue to share his great renown.

I make these remarks because Professor Fiske is reported to have once spoken of the history of the Dudley family in the old country, as well as our own, as not altogether creditable.

Very respectfully,

Your kinsman,

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

The President:—At this point in our programme it had been expected that an honored member of our Association would be present to address us upon an interesting theme. He cannot be here, much to our regret, and for reasons which appear in the letter which I will now read.

HARTFORD, Oct. 14, 1893.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, ESQ.

My Dear Sir :

Your very kind note of the 11th duly received. In reply I beg to say I am exceedingly chagrined at being obliged to be in the least degree an embarrassment to the proceedings of what appears to be one of the most satisfactory events that could well occur in connection with the family. Notwithstanding severe illness in my family and an almost unlimited amount of work of an official nature, I had hoped to burn a little midnight oil, and so do something at least for an apology, to merit the kind remembrance in which you had held me, but just at this time, with my good intentions about me, comes the sudden and entirely unexpected death of our associate officer, who while on a vacation was stricken down and died without a moment's warning. While these very festivities are in progress we shall be called upon to perform the last sad rites over his body in New York State, which will render my presence absolutely impossible.

I beg you will accept my assurance of the highest interest in this family reunion, and none of the family name is more interested than myself in its grand success. I had hoped that my simple efforts, in the absence of an abler member of the family, might interest the family assembled in this modest

woman, one of the noblest and purest of her sex, and perhaps even remind those present of that worthy descendant of the old Governor, who in her quiet and unostentatious method as a Quakeress had done so much to honor her sex, advance humanity and the Christian religion, and throw honor upon the family name. Sybil Jones sleeps in an almost or quite forgotten grave, and her memory is well worthy of an abler voice than mine in bringing to the front at the present time so worthy a descendant of the Puritan Governor, and she deserves an abler delineator of character than I, to place in a proper estimation the many virtues which centered in her.

With extreme regrets for my absence, which I should not offer only for the fact that circumstances are absolutely beyond my control, I am compelled to absent myself from what I trust will be a very happy meeting, and with assurances of esteem I am,

Yours very truly,

JAMES F. DUDLEY.

The President:—When it becomes necessary for one of our leading colleges to establish a medical school as a part of its contribution to education and to science, I am pleased to say that it has found it also a necessity to look among our ranks for a suitable man to head the list of its corps of professors and teachers. It is a pleasure to me to introduce to you the Dean of the new Tufts Medical School, Dr. Henry W. Dudley, of Abington.

Address of Henry Watson Dudley, M. D., of Abington, Mass.

The descendants of the old Colonial Governor come together to pay filial tribute to his memory. We honor his memory by renewing acquaintance previously made, and in extending acquaintance; in exchanging family greetings and sympathies and thus broadening and strengthening the ties of kinship. While I am sure I have enjoyed a good average of pleasant days, I am also sure that this day of our Reunion is one of the happiest of my life.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the locality of this Reunion was the home of him we meet to honor. And yet, were the old Governor to visit Boston today, after an absence of 239 yrs. 2 mos. 16 days, he would hardly be able to find all his old landmarks and prove his property. Nor would Roxbury Neck or the Back Bay seem quite natural. Still, Boston at that time, though not the actual, was nevertheless the prophetic "Hub of the Universe." And the descendants of Gov. Dudley, like the spokes radiating from any lesser, more material, more literal hub, followed their inherited instincts of adventure and scattered to the four winds. In those somewhat primitive times, though they were not familiar with the writings of Darwin and Huxley and Spencer, nor had the idea been formulated with the brevity and terseness that now characterises it, they, nevertheless, recognized the eternal truth that life is a "struggle for existence" as well as its correlative,—the "survival of the fittest."

Hence, they "went into the country." Not, however, quite like the modern vacationists for rest and pleasure, but to subdue the primeval forests; to subdue the wild beasts, and still wilder and more merciless savages; and to plant and nurture the seeds of a new, sturdy and higher civilization.

One of Gov. Dudley's sons who settled in Exeter, N. H., preached sermons in church one day in the week, and preached the gospel of labor, of enterprise and thrift the six remaining days in cutting timber, building and running sawmills. But somehow, he omitted to practice, or even preach, eight hours for a day's work. Nor is there either history or tradition that they "knocked off Saturday afternoon" to attend the ball game or races. But industrious, bold and resolute, they pushed east into Maine; north into Vermont; west across the Connecticut and the Hudson. In later years, they have crossed the prairie and

reaching the Pacific slope are engaged in the same business their ancestors followed here at home. Some of them, however, unlike their pious ancestor, Rev. Samuel, who fervently prayed for free salvation, are today praying for free coinage.

Envy born of rivalry has ignorantly, carelessly, or maliciously cast some aspersions on Gov. Dudley as regards the sternness of his Puritanism. Inasmuch as that is the worst they can say of him, we should rejoice. The man who represents the thought of his times and his surroundings, and firmly battles for his conceptions of right, though they may vary from the standard 250 years later in the world's progress, is a hero of whom his descendants may well be proud. These thrusts at him remind me of the somewhat cynical speaker who, at an after dinner flow of rhetoric on the 22nd of February, felt inspired to chide the admiring company by finding fault with the hero of the hatchet and the Revolution. He was filled with patriotism, wine and a rigid discrimination. He said, "I respect the memory of Washington; I honor the high character of Washington; I revere Washington's birthday, but, I *abhor* his *pies*."

One speaker this evening, has said that Dudley stock was good stock to descend from. In that line I will say a word, begging your pardon for its personal nature: I am the ninth generation from Gov. Dudley through his son Samuel. In looking over the record a few days ago, I find that the average age of the eight generations in direct line preceding me is 80 yrs. My father is now living at the age of 89; his father, grandfather and great grandfather who all lie in the old burying ground at the Smith Meeting House in Gilmanton, N. H., declined to be buried till they had nearly reached 90 years.

The President:—When preparing for this meeting it seemed to us that we had in one of our members, a gentleman who, if he would, could entertain and instruct us. I refer to Augustine Jones, Esq., the distinguished head of the justly celebrated Friends School, of Providence, R. I. He was invited to deliver an address. He at first was reluctant to accept the invitation, but he was urged to accept and to take for his subject "The Intolerance of Governor Thomas Dudley," from his standpoint. I am sure no mistake was made in selecting the man or the subject. I have informed him that he may take all the time he wants for the discussion of his theme, I now invite your attention to Augustine Jones, Esq.

Address of Augustine Jones, Esq.

The Intolerance of Thomas Dudley. The Second Governor of Massachusetts.

Thomas Dudley was born in Northampton, England, in 1576. He was well, though not liberally educated, at a Latin school. He had the great advantage of being brought up in the family of the Earl of Northampton and later of being clerk to Judge Nichols. He was fond of reading and left a library of twenty-five volumes and sets of books described in vol. 12 of the Historical Genealogical Register. This Library, although small for our times, yet discloses a wide field of study on the part of its owner. We find it recorded on his tombstone that he was a devourer of books and was himself a choice collector, and that he was a compend of sacred history. He had in youth a strong, magnetic, personal influence over his associates, and induced them to form a military company of which he became the Captain, receiving his commission from Queen Elizabeth, and he led these soldiers to France in support of the Protestant faith against Philip the II of Spain,

where they fought under the command of Henry of Navarre. The spirit of adventure, the energy and enterprise of Dudley as well as his sympathy with the living questions of the period, shadow forth his real character.

He had now only to advance a few steps under the earnest teachings of divers Puritan Ministers, and lastly, of the Rev. John Cotton to go from an ardent, valiant Protestant, to a zealous Puritan of the Puritans, and to join the great Emigration to America of 1630.

It is often said that the Puritans came here to worship God without molestation. That they only sought liberty of conscience. This is a mistake, as Dr. George E. Ellis has shown. They came with a vastly greater purpose. They came to found a state which should endure throughout the centuries, in which politics should be subordinated and controlled by the will of God, and the laws should be rooted and grounded in the Bible and more especially in the Old Testament. It was ordered and agreed that for the time to come no man shall be admitted to the freedom of this body politic, but such as are members of some of the churches. Thus all Freemen were "Saints by calling." I Bancroft, 362.

This was to be the ideal state, and their thoughts were upon the future and posterity, as the minds of the framers of our Constitution were when they said in the Preamble, "In order to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish this Constitution."

It was not to relieve their own minds alone, it was to secure and establish righteousness in the earth, or at least in this corner of it. Consider the sacrifice they then made. These cultivated, well-to-do people, leaving the comforts and luxuries, the growth of centuries, fields of living green, not for a brief sojourn, but forever. They deliberately devoted their remnant of life to perpetual banishment from

fatherland and took perils by sea and privations and sufferings upon a remote, inhospitable shore, "so great a work it was to found the Roman nation." Here they thought the wilderness would blossom as the rose, the solitary place would be glad, and the dream of the ages would be realized.

But it was not to be such a union of church and state as they hoped and prayed for. It was, however to be very much greater. They builded better than they knew, as Columbus discovered more than he was aware.

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free
He builded better than he knew
The Conscious stone to beauty grew."

EMERSON.

They opened an asylum for the oppressed in body and spirit of all the earth, and in the slow progress and evolution of generations came forth the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and a constitution and laws, dedicated to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. How the teachings of the great Judean Master who died that men might live, glow in the undertakings and sufferings of these brave men and women.

"God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness," said Rev. William Stoughton in 1669.

"God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting," sang Henry W. Longfellow.

How the mission of Berkley in 1729, like an afterglow of sunset, seemed to awaken and renew the light of the forefathers. His college was to train pastors for the churches and the Indians, and the light was to extend here from shore to shore.

“Westward (he sang) the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past
A fifth shall close the drama with the day.
Time’s noblest offspring is the last.”

Bancroft says in turn of the Massachusetts Company, that “in Pious sincerity they desired to redeem these wrecks of human nature, the Indians.” The colony seal from 1629 to 1775, was an Indian erect, with an arrow in his right hand, and the motto “Come over and help us,” the Macedonian cry which heralded the introduction of Christianity into Europe in the first century and into America in the 17th.

The genius for government of Thomas Dudley is revealed in the fact that he was in the magistracy in the Colony all the rest of his life even to the great age of 77, that he was Governor in 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650 and Deputy Governor 13 years, most of the time till his death in 1653. And to this we must add his position as Major General at the head of the military of the colony, and his high judicial standing.

Mr. Dudley thus for twenty-three years held the highest and most sacred trusts from the hands of the people, annually bestowed upon him, exposed constantly to the view of men in public and in private, and not one selfish or mean thing seems to stain or shade his record. He was just, unselfish, honest, firm, heroic. There was doubtless great sincerity and simplicity in his dealings. Men of business knew where to find him. “Be just and fear not, Let all the ends thou aim’st at be thy Country’s, thy God’s and truth’s.” He had been trained both in the rigid school of the army and educated in the firm but benign doctrines of the Common Law. He had exercised strict economy in business and personal self-denial in restoring the financial fortunes of the Earl of Lincoln. “A creative economy is the fuel of Magnificence.” He had thus become an accomplished man of affairs, through rich and varied experiences before he came to America.

The Puritans were intolerant, measured by the toleration of today. They had to be so. Every influence which entered into their lives contributed to that result, — and not the least, the writings of John Calvin.

Mr. Dudley belonged to that age: breathed the same air, read the same literature and heard the same preachers as his associates. And while there seems to be very little if anything as a foundation for it, yet all down through from the first, successive historians, parrot-like, — have been severe in alluding to Governor Dudley. He is banned by some of them as “the austere,” “very austere” or “grim old Thomas Dudley.” No doubt his contemporary historians will be sufficient to protect his noble character from this injustice, but it will require time.

Why should he be selected from that intolerant period (as we call it) and be painted darker than his associates? Emerson says “To be great is to be misunderstood”. Was it because in an unguarded hour in old age, in second childhood, he recklessly courted the muses? He was strict and obedient to law, if you please to call that austerity. (The best men in the world, the pillars of Church, state and society have always been conspicuous chiefly in that.) “I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice,” said William Lloyd Garrison.

Thomas Dudley belonged to that sturdy, robust, middle class of English people, of Saxon and Norman blood, which furnished the stalwart men of the Commonwealth, the Ironsides of Cromwell and later the Conquerors of Napoleon. It produced Shakespeare, Milton, Hampden, Sidney Wilberforce, Washington and recently the incorruptible John Bright. How sadly we need such character in Congress and private life in this generation! Thomas Dudley was a worthy peer in integrity with the best of them.

We learn in Mr. Winthrop's Journal that he and the Deputy Governor, Mr. Dudley, went to Concord, Mass.,

April 24th, 1638, to view some land for farms. We are not sure that Concord does not derive its lovely name from that incident.

They offered each other the first choice. So at the place where the Deputy's land was to begin, there were two great stones which they called the Two Brothers, in remembrance that they were brothers by their children's marriage, and did so brotherly agree. During eleven years after this event they continued together in the government and no unkind or disagreeable bickerings are mentioned.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop says in one of his generous, elegant passages "Certainly it was a felicitous coincidence that Concord should have been the scene of this charming exhibition of mutual concession and of fraternal love.

Since the quarrel of Brutus and Cassius, which Shakespeare has rendered so memorable in his immortal dialogue it would be difficult to find one more vividly described or more happily ended. Who would undertake to reopen the record in order to decide who was right and who was wrong in such a disagreement? Let it stand!"

He says further, "Few more delightful incidents can be found in history than Winthrop's returning the insulting letter of Dudley with the single remark, "I am unwilling to keep such an occasion of provocation by me." Nor could a better companion piece be easily produced for such a picture of self-command and forbearance than the reply of Dudley to Winthrop's offering a token of his good-will. "Your overcoming yourself hath overcome me."

We are able to discern the flavor of the Spirit of Thomas Dudley, his great compassionate heart in words snatched from the Journal of his rival, and the strange fact is that these writers who so glibly write about "grim Thomas Dudley" are supposed to go to the same sources and authority, including Mather and Hubbard, there are

no others. There is nothing in this earnest, honest life in common with tyrants, with Borgia or Catiline, with Jeffreys or Laud. He was not grim or cruel.

But Mr. Robert C. Winthrop might have found other instances in the Journal of his great ancestor such as that when he says if the court had given him £100 against the governor, he was so well persuaded of the Governor's love that he would not have taken it.

But all the trouble between Winthrop and Dudley really took place within the three first years of the nineteen in which they were in the government together.

During the last sixteen years their friendship was like that of Saul and Jonathan or Damon and Pythias, so far as the record shows. It may be that the story which represents Dudley at the dying bed of Winthrop to secure his official signature to an order of banishment of a heretic, which Winthrop refuses to grant, saying, "I have done enough of that already," has given aid and comfort to those who write Winthrop up and Dudley down. Doubtless Dudley was in the simple discharge of his official duty. There was no personal malice, or spite. Winthrop had become weakened and ill, and had no heart to do what he had never declined to do in the days of health and strength, and which continued to be done long years after they were both dead and gone. The sympathy of this generation would go with Winthrop and not with Dudley in the single act if there were no more to it. The picture is made to set off the persecutor against the Christ-like, sweet-spirited, liberal-hearted Winthrop. It was on the other hand the majesty of the law asserting itself for the protection of the colony, and Winthrop was incapacitated by sickness from the performance of his sworn duty, or moved at the close by something beyond the statutes of men.

A careful study of all the record of Thomas Dudley, of the trust and confidence continually reposed in him during

the last 23 years of his life will establish and confirm the testimony of his epitaph (notwithstanding epitaphs sometimes lie) that he was the "sturdiest support and ornament, both the strength and beauty of New England." That he was the granite foundation of the colony, out of sight of men indeed largely, but seen and known of God, and upholding and sustaining the great Heaven-ordained purpose of the emigration. He was an upright judge, simple, honest, exact; grim he never was, such ferocious terms are false to his character, and fit to him no better than they would to Mr. Pickwick. He was pre-eminent in the administration of justice, he was full of love and mercy. Duty was the supreme and paramount rule and law, with him as it should be with all of us.

"Stern law-giver: yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace:
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face."

That Gov. Dudley had a kind, responsive, generous nature is a matter of record. "He was dearly loved by the people, and sincerely returned that love, and was deeply mourned at his death," says Morton. No generation ought to be brought to the bar of a period three centuries later to be tried by its rulers and public opinion on toleration. The toleration for example, which allows the churches to be empty, and encourages the Sunday paper to supersede the church, and turns Sunday into a holiday-festival with games and public shows, which permits unbridled license in morals, and harbors even atheism in its most extreme forms, would be too liberal for the seventeenth century in Boston, no doubt. A Frenchman with Rochambeau's Army undertook to fiddle in Boston, on Sunday, as late as 1781 and it nearly cost him his life.

Gov. John Winthrop, who was most intimately connected with Mr. Dudley seems to have suffered less from evil and unjust criticism than he. Achilles was fortunate in having

Homer to sing his praises, and the good and amiable John Winthrop, more lax in discipline and government than Mr. Dudley or than the public interest required, as was adjudged by the Court, has been fortunate in having left a journal which yet speaks though he is dead, in having had very illustrious decendants, who have borne through the centuries his great name, and have faithfully guarded his eminent character and honorable renown, also in having had the unstinted eulogy of Cotton Mather, which was lost to Thomas Dudley, because his decendants did not trust Mather. He was, moreover, the first Governor, and was long in office, which gives to him a greater prestige: besides, subordinates are more liable to receive the censure for evils which afflict the people. The Chief is sure to say that he could not help it, that he was out-numbered and out-voted, he regrets but must enforce the order. The banishment of Roger Williams illustrates this. These and other like things may have thrown Mr. Dudley into the background and shade. Mr. Dudley in his judicial capacity had to enforce the law more than his associates with many turbulent persons from at home and abroad, and as he was full of justice and gave it to them, it may be that they did not approve of him, and talked about it. "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law." Morton says that "He had the supreme virtues of a just magistrate." A recent writer on the Plymouth Colony, Heaven forgive him, has learned the echo of the times, and tells us of "grim Thomas Dudley," and proceeds throughout his books to speak of Mr. Dudley as the bitter enemy of Winthrop, when the two men loved each other "*like vera brithers*." They had quarrels, early, which were natural to strong characters tied together like Siamese twins in the government, but their troubles were soon over: they then knew each other better. Their families inter-married. They were only the bickerings of lovers which serve

like water on Greek fire to arouse and stimulate the flame of devotion and attachment. It required great firmness on the part of a few men at the head of the government to preserve order in this new land in which government at times bordered on anarchy, to keep in mind and constantly forward the great cause for which they had come to this wilderness. The responsibility fell largely upon Winthrop and Dudley, and can it be matter of surprise if they were sober as judges and as grave as puritans. I think Irving says that George Washington laughed heartily but once during his life, life to him was real, and the responsibility overwhelming, but we never call him the grim old George Washington.

Mr. Dudley had his full share, no doubt, in the banishment of Roger Williams, Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson and felt with the great apostle, we hope, that he was "verily doing God service." Whatever we may say of the manner and spirit of doing it, it was over-ruled for great good to the colonies.

There are no martyrs or blood-stains to blot the public or private record of Mr. Dudley, he was guiltless of the blood of all men.

As we have already hinted, it may be that some lines of poetry found in his clothing, and said to have been written by him, may have survived to do mischief and torment his good name and his friends.

The following are the four eminent ones :

"Let men of God in Courts and Churches watch
O'er such as do a Toleration hatch,
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresy and vice."

Professor John Fiske, who is considerate enough to call him "grim Thomas Dudley" says of these lines, "Wherein the intolerance of that age is neatly summed up." He does not seem to think the verses rise in intolerance above the high water mark of the 17th century; if that is so then

Mr. Dudley was not worse than his neighbors and age, and that ends the argument. Mr. Fiske says further in confirmation of this view "Such was the spirit of most of the Puritans." Hutchinson says these verses were the prevailing doctrine many years, until their eyes were opened by a fresh persecution coming upon themselves from King James from 1685 to 1689, but Mr. Dudley had then been gone 32 years.

How singular that Mr. Dudley was able to enshrine in his verse the intolerance of that age "As in their amber sweets the smothered bees," and link himself to the fate of coming to this age to be stigmatized with the intolerance of his own. There was little agitation of public questions in 1630: there were no newspapers in America until 1690: no railroads, telegraph, no lectures or public libraries. Books were silent or hostile to toleration. Locke had not yet written on toleration: Milton's immortal speech for unlicensed printing came in England in 1644, but not to America. Descartes had not proclaimed that the beginning of all knowledge is the rejection of every early prejudice and the bringing of every opinion to the test of individual private judgment.

Mr. Dudley was born only forty-four years after the Confession of Augsburg, the first Protestant Creed, only 28 years after the death of Luther and two after the decease of John Knox. He preceded Voltaire by a century. He was contemporary with Shakespere, Bacon, Spinoza, Galileo, Newton, Locke and Milton, but these mighty spirits never touched him. There was a great sea and gulf between him and them. None of them were in his library. The glorious revolution of 1688 had not yet broken the theory in English political thought of a paternal patriarchal government which *fostered the spiritual life of the subject*, while it claimed to guard his life, liberty and property.

The agitation and sifting of two and one-half centuries has evolved great progress and light in toleration.

The ministers were formerly the chief repositories of knowledge, and they were so busy with the study of the Old Testament that they caught many harsh lessons from the punishment of the heathen four thousand years before. This was a misfortune, but on the other hand they found in the land of Israel the great thought of the federation and union of states, and the great modern political idea of representative government. How fitting that it should have its new birth in the hands of these very men at this auspicious beginning. How different the end from the beginning. They began with a theocracy, a union of Church and state, but Lieber says "it belongs to American liberty to separate entirely from the political government the institution which has for its object the support and diffusion of religion." 2 App 221. They drew the conclusion that toleration is a crime, that it is the most sacred duty to God and men to suppress false doctrines.

Bossuet, the "Eagle of Eloquence" contemporary with Governor Dudley, the father of the church maintained that the sovereign was bound to use his authority to extirpate false religion from the state. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the "giant of learning," held the same view late in the next century.

But laying aside for the moment the teachings and theories of the 17th century, we may have a stronger realization of the public opinion on tolerance at that time by studying the real facts in history.

The Society of Friends furnishes a vigorous illustration, better for us because they originated at about the time that Mr. Dudley had gone to the life beyond in 1653.

There were in less than forty years among the Friends 15,489 imprisonments and 353 deaths in prison in England alone, while from 1656 to 1660, one thousand were usually in prison. In 1670 an Act was passed suppressing their meetings, under which Penn was arrested. And in Mas-

sachusetts for the four years after 1656, twenty-two had been banished on pain of death, three martyred, three had their right ears cut off, one had been burned in the hand with the letter "H" for heresy, three had been ordered by the General Court to be sent to Barbadoes as slaves, thirty-one persons had received 650 stripes with extreme cruelty, many of them being women stripped to the waist and tied to moving carts and whipped through towns; property had been taken from them to the extent of \$5220.

Yet these were innocent, harmless people who injured no one, they were eccentric; and possibly cranks, some of them, but the great body of them with genuine apostolic zeal accepted suffering and some of them martyrdom for the word of God, as they understood it. Governor Endicott said to them, "renounce your religion or die."

Governor Dudley through all these cruel, bloody years was resting beside his friends and foes in the cemetery at Roxbury, in eternal reconciliation.

The achievements and life work of Mr. Dudley are compassionate and humane when placed beside the persecutions which followed him. His detractors have no right, and are cruelly unjust to call him the "*most austere*" and "*cruel of men*," and to brand him as the "grim old Thomas Dudley" in the light of the bloody records both before and after him in English and American history. If they had consciences, though they were less than any assignable quantity, for the liberty of which they plead, or a spark of interest in *the birth of the dear old Commonwealth*, they would not tolerate such intolerance towards the heroic memory of this good man. The nations of antiquity deified the founders of their states, but some persons in this degenerate age coldly detract from the just merits of their planters and heroes, and vivisect their great characters with every refinement of cruelty.

The tolerance of Thomas Dudley shines between the generations before and after him like a star of the first

magnitude. But the man who will be held up to view to belittle Mr. Dudley will be Roger Williams, whom he helped to banish. "If we are gifted with little of the spirit which is able to raise mortals to the skies, we have yet none, as we trust, of that other spirit which would drag angels down."

Williams led his age in toleration, but it seems sometimes as though it was his good luck or blunder that gave him the distinguished honor and prestige which is allowed to him by all. As he was unable to walk in religious unity with any church or person, and as everybody else was intolerant, he had to be tolerant, he had no other place to rest the sole of his foot. He thus became the discoverer of soul liberty, unless Lord Baltimore contests the position. He tolerated all religions in his state, but his literature indicates that he was not tolerant or merciful to the minds or teachings of those persons whom he held to be heretics. He was not far removed from bigotry, and although he saved the bodies of such heretics within his jurisdiction from sword and flame, he had no whiter soul than Governor Dudley and little of his grand stability of character, for so important a man as Bradford said he was "unsettled in judgment." And many other things were said of like import by the wisest men in America who knew him best.

The generosity of Thomas Dudley is shown in his refusal to accept payment for public services, and his patriotism as well. His magnanimity is revealed when he declines to accept satisfaction for judgments recovered in Court against Mr. Winthrop. Neither shall we do him justice if we overlook the Christian sympathy, the greatness of mind, and the chivalrous spirit exhibited by him in the performance of these gracious deeds of kindness.

We have been leveling the men of the 17th century most distinguished for toleration down to Thomas Dudley

to show that he was as good and true at heart as the best of them. Now I propose to level Mr. Dudley up by the united testimony of his contemporaries to the very high place he held with them.

Mr. Winthrop says of him, and no one could have known his real worth better, "This gentleman was a man of approved wisdom and godliness and of much good service to the country, and therefore it was his due to serve in such honor and benefit as the country had to bestow," which was in the governorship. Those words "wisdom" and "godliness" have a most excellent flavor to them coupled with the clause "much good service," drawn moreover from a political rival. But there are no lights like side lights in history. We have the thoughtfully prepared account of Nathaniel Morton, of Plymouth, who was no less a person than the Secretary of the Court then, and was contemporary with Thomas Dudley, whose book was published by the Congregational Board as an authority. He says p. 166, "Mr. Thomas Dudley, who was a principal founder and pillar of the Colony of the Massachusetts in New England, and sundry times governor and deputy governor of that jurisdiction, died at his house in Roxbury, July 31, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a person of quick understanding and solid judgment in the fear of the Lord. He was a lover of justice, order, the people, Christian religion,—the supreme virtues of a good magistrate.

I. His love to justice appeared at all times, and in special upon the judgment seat, without respect of persons in judgment, and in his own particular transactions with all men, he was exact and exemplary.

II. His zeal to order appeared in contriving good laws, and faithfully executing them upon criminal offenders, heretics and under-miners of true religion. He had a piercing judgment to discover the wolf, though clothed with a sheepskin.

III. His love to the people was evident in serving them in a public capacity many years, at his own cost, and that as a nursing father to the church of Christ.

IV. He loved the true Christian religion, and the pure worship of God, and cherished as in his bosom, all godly ministers and Christians. He was exact in his practice of piety, in his person and family, all his life. In a word, he lived desired, and died lamented by all good men."

This is very high commendation from one who was accustomed to follow Courts and weigh men and character. It shows Mr. Dudley to have been an excellent man, and judge, who loved the people, which regard was ardently responded to by them.

Cotton Mather, writing in the 17th century says, "The Deputy-governor, Thomas Dudley, Esq., was a gentleman, whose natural and acquired abilities joined with his excellent moral qualities, entitled him to all the great respects with which his country on all opportunities treated him. Mag. Chri. A. M. 68. His wisdom in managing the most weighty and thorny affairs was often signalized, his justice was a perpetual terror to evil doers."

Ib 122. His courage procured his being the first Major General. Hutchinson says, "Mr. Dudley died greatly lamented July 31, 1653, being a principal founder of the Colony, and having recommended himself by great firmness and fidelity in the discharge of his trust. Vol. 1. p. 183.

Samuel Drake says in the His. of Boston, — "That Mr. Dudley" was one of the most energetic and active men who had ever lived in the Colony. His firmness was fully equal to his fidelity; and though he was highly intolerant *according to modern ideas*, yet his integrity and honesty of purpose in carrying out that which he conceived to be the true interest of the people, will never be questioned, by those who have attended at all to his character.

John G. Palfrey says of him, "His well known capacity, experience and scrupulous fidelity to every trust made

him an object of implicit respect. His integrity was unimpeachable ; his superiority to influences of human blame or favor was above question ; the fear of God was an ever-present and deciding motive to him, no man in public action had a more single eye to the public welfare. Vol. 2, p. 411. Such men are the exceeding need of our own times.

Dr. Holmes says of Governor Dudley, " With strong passions he was still placable and generous."

We say that God never made a great man without strong passions. They lie at the foundation with intellectual and moral force to control them. All these Mr. Dudley had in noble equipoise and harmony in his constitution.

The history of Massachusetts the world knows by heart, but it has not taken note as it ought to have done of all the men who contributed to that wonderful moral and intellectual force at the very start, which has given her the lead in the sisterhood of states, and won the admiration of the whole world. Every beginning is difficult. " The beginning is half the battle " said Julius Cesar.

There seems to be abundant reason for the opinion that Thomas Dudley was not intolerent in excess of his age. That he was sober and in earnest as Cromwell and Milton were, there can be no doubt. The strong testimony to his faithful discharge of trusts, to his inherent love of justice, to his obedience to the voice of conscience to duty, to his love of the people and their regard for him, even in old age, presents such a round, complete character that all detractors assail it in vain. And a mere indolent and wicked fashion of traducing such grand historic characters will sink and fade before the sunlight of truth, and the writers themselves suffer the impeachment which they merit.

We read in his epitaph of his great knowledge and great powers and at last that he was the sturdiest support and ornament of New England. Let not the land once proud

of him insult his memory. Let us praise famous men saith the wise son of Sirach "The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning. Men giving counsel by their understanding, and declaring prophecies; leaders of the people by their counsels, wise and eloquent in their instructions." Such was Governor Thomas Dudley.

He did his great life work nobly, he never thought of himself. All writers whose testimony is of value agree that his love of justice, his integrity, his obedience to conviction were supreme.

Neither pictures, statues or biography of himself were left; he was careless of either the praise or blame of posterity. He sought only the approval of Heaven and his own conscience. The modern self-seeking in office, the appropriation of public trusts from the people to personal uses and private emolument, would have received his utter detestation and profound abhorrence, as they deserve to do.

New England has produced many great and heroic men in public life, illustrious in their generations and immortal in her annals, and let us never forget that she began with the best and truest of them, and may their great example never cease to guide her unmeasured future in the ways of justice and the paths of peace.

It remains for us, his posterity, to dedicate our lives and ourselves anew to the great fundamental principles for which he struggled and suffered. He had faults, we know it, he knew it; but they are a few unrejoicing indiscretions caught up from a whole prairie harvest of righteous achievement.

"No heart have we to hear the discord and the staining,
We own our debt (to him) uncanceled by his failings."

It remains for us to see to it that the healthful influence of this illustrious and heroic life is no longer obstructed

and obscured. We owe this to him, to ourselves and to mankind. Pictures and busts of his peers and associates adorn our halls and public places at the capitol of the republic and at home, and impress and enforce the influence and character of those worthy men upon the minds and hearts of successive generations. It is a noble work. The true wealth of a nation, and most of its history are in its great men living, and its mighty dead, who never die but forever speak to us.

If it be said that the features of Governor Thomas Dudley are unknown to us, it may be said in reply that his character is known or may be known to us though we have to press through noxious weeds far back to find it as it was in fact. Surely the greatest triumph of art is to present the character, the life. Let him be idealized, let skill and genius do its utmost to combine and present in form and color, justice and mercy sweetly blended, the earnest, it may be profound Christian scholar, the man of God; the man of conscience with a face furrowed by care and suffering, a countenance firm but benignant, with strong deep eyes full of love for men, but first and foremost for his own flock, over which God hath made him Shepherd, Counsellor and Guide.

For this soul, pure like snow and chaste like ice, "Somewhere waiting for its birth a shaft is in the stone." The tardy years will bring it forth; let it rest on the eternal granite, firm as his character; let the whitest marble earth has to show be chiseled tenderly and truly to express the noblest and best of human life, intellect and heart, for "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

"O strong soul, by what shore
Tarriest thou now? For that force
Surely, has not been left vain!
Somewhere, surely, afar,
In the sounding labor-house vast
Of being, is practiced that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!"

ARNOLD.

The original Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association then adjourned *sine die*. The next annual reunion will be held by the Association as incorporated.

Home of the Dudleys.

HISTORIC CHURCH RUINED BY THE FIRE DEMON, WHERE STERN OLD GOVERNOR DUDLEY LIVED AND DIED. CHURCH BUILDING ERECTED IN 1820 AND HAS NEVER BEFORE MET A MISHAP. WILL NOT BE REBUILT.

Shortly after noon on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894, the Universalist church on Guild Row was discovered to be on fire and before the blaze could be extinguished the edifice was practically in ruins. It was gutted and the roof had fallen in. The walls and steeple did not fall but are beyond repair. It was a wooden building with a slate roof and notwithstanding the bitter cold the firemen did good work. When the roof fell several of the firemen were caught under it but escaped with a few minor cuts and bruises. The fire doubtless caught from a fire built around the water to thaw it out. The history of the church is easily written. The land now estimated to be worth \$100,000 was purchased in 1820 for \$1000, and is the portion of the estate of old Governor Dudley on which stood his dwelling house or, as it was called in those days, his mansion. Beneath the meeting house now is his old well and when the excavation was made for the cellar his old wine vault was unearthed in which were liquors that had lain buried for forty-five years.

Drake's history of Roxbury says: "1820-1 is a marked year in the history of religious opinions in this town, for it is the date of the formation of two parishes in Roxbury, the Baptist and the Universalist, both at that time considered heretical, and both largely made up of seceders from the First Church, then the only religious organization east of Jamaica Plain. The first Universalist sermon ever heard in Roxbury was delivered in the First Church, with Dr. Porter's permission, by Elhanan Winchester, in 1798. Twenty years later, Rev. Hosea Ballou began a course of Sunday evening lectures in Roxbury, assisted on alternate weeks by Rev. Paul Dean. These, as well as the business meetings of the parish, were held in the Town Hall until the completion of the church edifice.

The first Universalist society in Roxbury was incorporated Feb. 24, 1820, on the petition of Samuel Parker, William Hanna-

ford, W. J. Newman, Samuel S. Williams and others. Purchasing its well-selected site for \$1000, the present commodious building was completed in December, and on Jan. 4, 1821, Rev. Hosea Ballou preached the dedication sermon, since which time services have been regularly held within its walls. When the corner-stone was laid, the Rev. Dr. Porter participated in the services, and walked in the procession arm-in-arm with Father Ballou. At the installation of its first pastor, Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, on July 26, 1821, an original hymn, of considerable merit, was contributed by John Howe of Roxbury. A church of twenty-two members having been gathered, it was publicly recognized on Jan. 4, 1822, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Edward Turner. During Mr. Ryder's administration 136 members were added, and the edifice was renovated and repaired. The high pulpit was taken down, and the old square pews made way for the more graceful circular seats of to-day. In March, 1866, the chapel, erected in 1841, was greatly enlarged and improved."

The pastors of the church have been : Hosea Ballou, 2d, D. D., 1821 to 1838 : Asher Moore, 1839 to 1840 ; Cyrus H. Fay, 1841 to 1849 ; William H. Ryder, D. D., 1849 to 1859 ; J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., 1860 to 1866 ; Adoniram J. Patterson, D. D., 1866 to 1886 ; and Everett L. Rexford, 1886.

This has been substantially the history of the church but the history of the site is of still greater interest. The Dudley homestead of which it was a part comprised five or six acres and was bounded by what is now Washington and Bartlett streets on the south, Roxbury on the north, and extended from Guild Row to Putnam street. The estate was in the possession of the distinguished family for nearly two centuries, a family which gave to New England two of her governors, a chief justice and a speaker of the house of representatives. Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts, chosen first in 1634 and again in 1640, 1645 and 1650, was the first of the name to come to our shores and then not until he was 50 years of age. He had a good knowledge of law and finance and was the captain of an English company at the siege of Amiens under "King Henry of Navarre." He came over here with the charter for the colony and as deputy governor, and during the years from this time until his death in 1653, he was either governor or deputy governor. Governor Dudley's daughter was a poet of note and among her descendants are Oliver Wendell Holmes and Richard H. Dana.

Thomas Dudley first settled at Newtown, but in 1636 removed to Roxbury, bringing not only his goods and chattels with him but his house also, which stood exactly where the ruined meeting-house stands today. The building was the birthplace and home of a long line of distinguished men, and remained until it was razed to the ground a few days after the battle of Bunker Hill to make room for entrenchments, of which the brick foundation walls facing north and east made the angle. These entrenchments were levelled just after the war and the wine cellar, before spoken of, hidden from sight for near half a century.

In the old Dudley mansion Joseph Dudley was born in 1647, and an estimate can be found of the first governor's physical powers and preservation, for he was then 70 years old. The governor died in the mansion in 1653. Joseph Dudley held a long line of the most important offices in the gift of the colony and the king, was chief justice of the supreme court and closed his eminent official career as governor of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1715. He too died in the Mansion house, on the spot where stands the meeting house, in 1720. He had a stormy time during his long life and gained both the hatred and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was much, for a time, in England, where he was the companion and friend of the famous Richard Steele, and doubtless, therefore, of the still more famous Joseph Addison. For a year, from 1689 to 1690, he was in prison in Boston owing to his instrumentality in surrendering the charter. William III gave Joseph Dudley his commission as governor, and, although unpopular for the first seven years of his incumbency of the office, he succeeded in again ingratiating himself in the good graces of his fellow citizens. He died greatly lamented and was buried with extreme honors.

Paul Dudley, his son, was born in 1675, as was his father, in the old mansion. He graduated at Harvard and studied law in London. When Joseph Dudley came back to these shores with his governor's commission, Paul Dudley came as attorney general of the province. Later he was a member of the legislature, speaker of the house, member of the executive council and chief justice of the supreme court. He died in the house in which he was born in 1751, and five years later his wife died in the same house, the last of the name to live in the historic old mansion that was to have but one more occupant. This was Isaac Winslow, a most estimable citizen of Roxbury, who living on the other side of the street, moved into the old mansion upon Mrs. Dudley's death.

The remaining history of the estate is brief. The estate was, after the old English fashion, entailed, and descended to the eldest male heir, and, on the death of Judge Paul Dudley, fell into the hands of Thomas, eldest son of Colonel William Dudley. He was a rough farmer and would not keep the place up according to its prestige, with the result that the entail was broken in favor of his brother Joseph who had "a farm in the woods" and with whom he exchanged properties. Joseph Dudley lived in the mansion until his removal to Boston when Isaac Winslow moved into it. A portion of the estate was purchased by Mr. Hyslop and given to his daughter, the wife of Increase Sumner, when in 1806 it was recovered by suit at law. In 1810 Joseph Dudley also gave a portion of the estate as a site for a town hall. A two story brick building was erected and first used in 1811. On the site where it stood is the Dudley school, and the town house was demolished in 1873 to make room for the school building. In 1811 Dudley Street was laid out through the estate and by 1825 the owner, Colonel Dudley, had dissipated the entire estate and it was cut up and sold for house lots.—*Extract from the "Roxbury Gazette."*

Colonial Homes.

By Charlotte Molyneux Holloway.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE AUTHOR AND MRS. C. A. D. BRAMBLE. THE PAPER WAS WRITTEN ORIGINALLY FOR THE SECTION OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE LITERARY CONGRESS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR.

The early colonists have been viewed in the aggregate as people of rare strength of character and vigor of mind and body, indispensable qualifications for the builders of a state, but, unless accompanied by other forces, unable to make a powerful commonwealth a nation not only grand in territory and achievement, but preeminent in the higher forms of polite civilization. To thoroughly afford a picture of early colonial life, it is necessary to enter the homes of the colonists.

Even moderately well-read Americans have an erroneous conception of their colonial ancestors' homes, while the majority of Europeans are firmly convinced the first colonists were actuated by the same motives that sweep the tide of immigration upon the shores of the United States today, that fineness of feeling and living, decency of surrounding, luxury of furnishing are exotics, having no longer foothold in this country than *post bellum* days, that all the Americans possess has been purchased by that great factor of American advancement, the almighty dollar.

* * * * *

Boston! There is a noble sonorous sound about the very name, and whenever and wherever heard it brings to mind a brave, intellectual and sturdily independent people. Massachusetts, indeed, might be called the primal principal of independence. Much has been written of this eldest of the New England brotherhood. The church, the school, the college were dominant from the very inception. Temperament and environment compelled intent brooding over dismal theological themes. There was lack of the stimulating and refreshing delight of lighter intellectual intercourse belonging to Philadelphia, the frugality and paucity esteemed as virtues made the homes seem bare when measured with New York and Virginia's, but the beauty of liberty, the true ideas of right and the elevation of spirit fostered by freedom were their guests, and were not these furnishings above gold precious?

Ellis, in his "Puritan Age," gives the grim side. But though the housewives of early Boston, gentle and low degree, were obliged to rise at half past four and the fire was covered at nine, and every dame took active part in the performance of household duty, there was comfort and elegance and much reading in the homes of many as early inventories disclose. Nathaniel Ward, Cotton, Hooker, Stone, gave intellectual impetus to the time. Stephen Daye had set up Widow Glover's press in Cambridge in 1638, and there was abundance of books from England. In 1678, the first American edition of the poems of Anne Bradstreet was issued from an American press.

The city of Boston was soon adorned with large and solidly comfortable mansions in whose halls were pictures and great lantern lights, and velvet cushions in the windows looking upon the garden. The parlors were supplied with large mirrors, camlet and barrelline curtains, portraits, settees, round chairs,

high back chairs covered with red and dark green leather and the huge fireplaces were guarded by curiously wrought brass dogs, lions, etc. The chambers were supplied with high post bedsteads, great chests, feather beds, warming pans, silken coverlets, the sideboards were ornamented with silver tankards, salvers, wine cups, decanters, and rare old china still hoarded with jealous care, while bits of lace and fine linen show the Massachusetts women did not wholly overlook the material in their devotion to the moral and the spiritual. Indeed there soon sprung up in Boston a courtly, ceremonious fashionable society in which clerico and scholars and courtiers moved side by side.

But it is New England that has really produced this nation, therefore why dwell upon any other section. From the great seed beds of the east come the vigorous plants which have so gloriously bourgeoned into the mighty republic of the United States. Hard, sterile, rocky, its strata have yet upreared the most enduring, most intellectual, most persevering of men. To do has been their primal principal, to do well, their persistent practice.

In describing the homes of these people whose ramifications extend to the north and the south, the east and the west, the home life of the progenitors of the great American republic is developed. Antedating all but Virginia, New England outstripped in activity, audacity, individuality. Utterly dissimilar to the other colonists, while some of New England's were of noble birth, all were of noble thought, stamped by the moral elevation which makes the meanest born a king among men. Many bore names illustrious in English annals, and the very farmers and tradesmen were deep and abstruse thinkers. By 1640, English emigration had nearly ceased, therefore, seminal source of the western colonies, center of enlightenment and agitation, New England primarily developed the distinctive originality peculiarly adapting it to be a type of a new, restless, resistless nation.

A change of location could not radically affect habit of living, whatever its influence upon thought and action. It produced the material modifications resultant from enlargement of political liberty and activity and curtailment of domestic facilities. The New England colonists entered upon a new, an individual, a peculiar life. Conversing English custom, the New England man gave the sovereignty of the home to the New England woman. The Hebraic theocratic, democracy was in its most

influence exerting part a femocracy. This being so, it is a logical sequence that New England home life had a purity and refinement otherwise unattainable. As speedily as possible, the log cabin gave way to the more sightly house, which, in the case of the wealthy, early assumed the dimensions of a manor. Many of these, dating back to 1650 and earlier, still stand, stoutly defying the storms and ravages of time, eloquent monuments of the massive strength, sturdy endurance and unshaken solidity of their builders. Generally square in shape, they were either two stories in height all the way around, surmounted by a flat roof, or two at the sides with a long sloping roof running to four in the middle, with a Canto at the back for the kitchen and out-houses. The side stood to the road, from which it was set back. The door in the center opened in double leaves or in perpendicular halves upon a wide hall with a winding staircase whose massive balustrades and balusters first of oak, after 1700 were often of San Domingo mahogany. Sometimes, there was a great fireplace in the hall and it was the gathering place of the family.

The ground floor contained four rooms, two on each side of the hall, so constructed as each to have a fireplace, the immense chimney in the center being really the nucleus of the house. The front rooms were the apartments of state, and much the larger, small cross entries cutting off the back. These rooms were low ceiled, crossed with heavy beams with immense pillars in the corners, wainscotted walls and small, many-paned windows secured on the inside by heavy wooden sliding shutters. In mansions of later date, the halls were vaulted, the rooms exceedingly lofty, and the panels and frescoes of rare wood, exquisitely carved; the huge fireplaces, faced with imported tiles bearing scriptural designs and allegories and reproductions of Holland interiors, while the broad, heavily moulded, elaborately decorated marble mantels, and the cunningly wrought fenders and andirons, are marvels of art, striking envious longing to the modern heart.

Boston, Providence, Hartford and New Haven are particularly rich in specimens of colonial manors and furniture. Of all thirteen original colonies, Connecticut, founded by the learned, wise and polished John Winthrop, the younger, blessed with a liberal charter and an unimpeached growth, was the Mecca for men of cultured mind. Of all Connecticut's cities, New London, famous old seaport on the Thames, has most claimed to be

considered as a distinctly original expression of the residential town. For New London was not the outcome of religious zeal or political aggrandizement, but the result of the recognition by a grand and artistic mind of the surpassing beauty rendering it an ideal situation for a home.

Is it not, then, in New London, chosen home of a cultured and courtly gentleman, that best expression was to be found of the refined and elegant homes of the colonists? Assuredly yes.

Here Winthrop upreared his roof-tree; here he joyfully returned from the cares of state; here Saltonstall, other governors, jurists, teachers and soldiers dwelt; here Washington and Lafayette tasted social cheer; hence Hale went forth to help turn the colonies into a republic; hence men wended their way to the fame which has enrolled their names on the shining roster of history.

Courtly, cultured and elegant Winthrop, accustomed to the society of the court of the Stuarts, made his living and manor the copy of the old world home and the emulation of the other residents, resulting in a society having the sincerity and deep thinking of the Puritan and the polish and refinement of the cavalier.

Before the end of the seventeenth century New London had gained a deserved reputation for luxury and social intercourse. The will of Mary Harries, probated in 1665, bequeathed costly and numerous articles of dress, feather beds, bolsters, silver spoons, whistles, damask livery cloths, draper table cloths, great chests, brass kettles, etc. New Londoners of today are abundantly able to prove the gentility and elegance of the life of their colonial forefathers. Sideboards, tables, chests of drawers, scrutoirs, dresses and "beaufats," court and livery cupboards, with and without cushions, tea tables having the drawers showing them of colonial manufacture, settees, Chippendale, Windsor and Sheraton chairs, turned chairs wrought by cunning colonial artificers, roundabout chairs with high and low backs, quaintly carved, turned and twisted claw-footed tables, mirrors and four divisioned looking glasses more than one hundred fifty years old, tester bedsteads, oak and mahogany, brass andirons, fenders and fire tongues of the most elaborate carving, brass handled chests of drawers that tower to the ceiling, stately mahogany clocks, undeviating tellers of time through two centuries of existence, and, after the foreign trade began, fantastic vases and images some eight hundred years old.

The great feat of colonial society was a tea drinking, beginning at six and ending at nine. It was a great display of hospitality and housewifery. Napery, china and silverware preserved with jealous care afford idea of the elegance pervading these reunions where tea and theology were discussed. The most elaborate table cloths of finest linen and heavy embroidery, tray cloths, marvels of needlework, china, each piece decorated with a different bird, herons, doves, hawks, storks, sparrows, dolphin porringers, and coffee urns, Washington and sailor keepsake pitchers and a jug brought from Wales over two hundred fifty years old, of a composition whose secret has been lost. These are some of the treasures of the old New London homes.

A family of four girls inherit a fortune in china of rare beauty of color and shape. Several complete dinner and tea sets, meat platters that could hold a boar's head, venison dishes, punch bowls, a Hawthorn jug, beautiful blue and white willow ware, Chinese pagoda china, wrought iron trays that not a Hebe but a Hercules must have borne, all over two hundred years old. They also possess a stock of linen garments of sheerest weave and finest workmanship and material, and Indian muskins yellow with time; ivory and porcelain miniatures of fair faced dames and gentlemen of brave and noble countenance, oil paintings of the early eighteenth century, embroidered coverlets and silken quilts, samplers conveying a whole epitome of life and bits of tapestry wrought by hands whose cunning has long been stilled by the grasp of death.

The old sideboards of New London town bear a precious load of cut glass decanters, wine, brandy and *eau de vie* glass and egg nog bowls, for the first settlers delighted in convivial cheer. Richly chased silver tankards, spoons, mugs, pitchers, punch bowls, porringers, coffee and tea urns, salvers and sugar bowls and tongs. One of the first forks in the colonies was owned by a New London woman. Reading was more general than would be supposed. There are collections from colonial libraries embracing a Bible of 1650, books of sermons and poetry and romance of the very early days. A study chair, 1691, stands beside a reading desk that is a marvel of secret drawers and nooks.

A descendant of three governors has portraits of Governors Saltonstall and Dudley, a fan of the most exquisite tracery, and mounting a bit of lace dainty as Arachne's web, and a silver tankard with the coats of arms of three noble houses. In the

drawing rooms of to-day chairs of 1760, Chippendales, lyre and fiddle backed, are interspersed with the splint bottoms that did staunch services in a great-great grandmother's kitchen. Here, too, are luxurious leather-cushioned chairs where a grandfather's grandfather has basked before the blazing fire.

One or two houses have picture galleries wherein a long line of ancestors look upon a modern life, and here and there is a work of a famous master.

Candelabra of massy silver, bed hangings and curtains of damask, chair cushions of silken stuff heavy with embroidery, coverlets and counterpoints, the mirrors, the portraits, the heavy carved furniture, the books of beauty that abound, these are the things which prove the refinement and luxury of colonial homes and are eloquent witnesses that fastidious taste, art-loving natures and elegant living were known long before the Revolution gave the world a new nation.

Enter with me the home of one of New England's aristocracy. It stands back from the busy street, a silent, stately witness of the progress its master helped to form. The long walk leads to a pillared portico. Lift the crested knocker. The wide and vaulted hall has its mahogany floor strewn with the rugs of the east. Trophies of Fisher's Island hunts, fire-arms and swords, adorn the walls. A clock stands full length, a watchful sentinel of the past, recording the inexorable advance of time. The arched doorway upon the left opens upon the drawing room, extending the whole length of the house. The polished surfaces of the many tables are laden with trifles and vases of waxwork flowers showing the skill with which beauty imitated nature. Couches whose faded velvet surfaces are heaped with enviously wrought cushions, conversation chairs, footstools, divans and immense armchairs, stand in sociable juxtaposition. The couchant brass dogs before the fireplace no longer guard the leaping fagots. In a corner, an open harpsichord, a litter of music, a crushed lace handkerchief, and a man's hastily pulled-off riding glove tell that here, perhaps, was interrupted the telling of the oldest, the newest, the sweetest and truest of tales. The heavy moreen hangings fall in rich folds to the floor and silence reigns.

In the morning room to the right are all the dainty knick-knacks and belongings that characterized a lady's bower, broidery frames, easels, a copy of "Pamela," a manuscript of poetry, a bit of unfinished work, the atmosphere that lingers after the

vanishing of bright and joy-giving life show that here the young girls met and worked and chatted.

The immense dining room might be a baronial banquet hall. The great side-board is bereft of its precious weight, the long table no longer groans beneath its plenteous cheer, and gallant gentlemen have ceased to lift on high the sparkling glasses in which they toasted the beauteous dames, and the hundred wax lights in the massive silver candelabra no longer shed a soft glow over gayety and feasting.

The quiet library is not empty. Its books can tell of scholars, jurists and statesmen who found aid, pleasure, surcease of sorrow, in their company.

Up the winding stairs which has known the tread of so many heavy boots, the light clicks of dainty heels. The portrait gallery is filled with memories and the men and women of the past seem to ask why does the busy, inquiring present intrude upon their well-earned rest?

Pass on. Here are the chambers. Enter not this. Its spotless white, its undimmed purity disclose it was a maiden's. Here, the children romped and played and struggled and wept with lessons. Here, the honored guests were conducted with courtly ceremony. The tester bedstead stands like a great ark in the center of the spacious apartment. The crimson hangings conceal the high bed with its embroidered, crest pillows, its silken coverlet. What dreams of love, ambition, war, have they known! What could not these walls, voiceless, faithful guardians, tell of joy, agony, laughter, tears! Leave their secrets with them. Reverently close that door. Since a dark day in 1776, it was not opened. The last guest was Death bearing hence the proud, unhappy scion of a glorious, masterful race. And the garret, with its mighty, uncouth beams, its stores of the despised and discarded, it is the mausoleum of the past. Disturb it not.

Out again into the busy street with its crowded, gay painted, much adorned modern houses. The old manor stands apart, proud, calmly contemplative, with an air of philosophic observation as one who would say, "I am that of which I am not. I was that you might be. I am that you see the strength, the elegance, the refinement of a past that yet bequeathed to you virility, purpose and purity. In me, you see type of the home of your ancestors; from me, resolve to leave a proud legacy to your descendants."

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Errata.

- pp. 14, last line, for Henry Cole Quimby, read, *Henry Cole Quinby*.
 15, 10th “ “ Thomas Thomas Dudley Bradstreet, read, *Thomas Dudley Bradstreet*.
 20, 3rd “ “ center, read, *Centre*.
 21, 8th “ from bottom, for ives, read, *lives*.
 26, 12th “ for non-sequitor, read, *non-sequitur*.
 41, 3rd “ “ or, read, *nor*.
 41, 23rd “ “ denomination, read, *domination*.
 48, 11th “ “ molestation. That, read, *molestation, that, &c.*
 50, 6th “ “ Pious, read, *pious*.
 62, 18th “ from bottom, for A. M., read, *Am.*

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